United Nations

Report of the Economic and Social Council for 2000

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Fifty-fifth session
Supplement No. 3 (A/55/3/Rev.1)

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Note

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures.

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Chapter I
Matters calling for action by the General Assembly or brought to its attention

In 2000, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolutions and decisions that call for action by the General Assembly. The relevant paragraphs of those resolutions and decisions are summarized below.

Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing

By resolution 2000/1, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution contained therein. At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution. See General Assembly resolution 54/262.

Question of draft optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

By resolution 2000/2, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution contained therein. At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution. See General Assembly resolution 54/263.

Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

By decision 2000/302, the Council took note of the request to enlarge the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, contained in the letter dated 11 July 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/2000/92), and recommended that the General Assembly take a decision at its fifty-fifth session on the question of enlarging the membership of the Executive Committee from 57 to 58 States.

Regional cooperation

Decade of Greater Mekong Subregion Development Cooperation, 2000-2009

In resolution 2000/5, the Council, inter alia, proclaimed the Decade of Greater Mekong Subregion Development Cooperation, 2000-2009, in order to draw the attention of the international community to the intensification of economic and social development in the subregion and to encourage its support thereof, and requested the General Assembly to endorse the resolution and to encourage, at the global level, support for its implementation.

Social and human rights questions: advancement of women

Revitalization and strengthening of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

In resolution 2000/24, the Council, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly, at its fifty-fifth session, information on the progress made in securing an adequate financial base for the Institute's operational viability beyond 2000, and on the progress made in addressing the administrative anomalies noted in the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/54/156-E/1999/102).

Social and human rights questions: social development

International Year of Volunteers

By resolution 2000/25, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution contained therein.

Social and human rights questions: crime prevention and criminal justice

Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century

By resolution 2000/11, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution contained therein.

Follow-up to the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

By resolution 2000/12, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution contained therein.

An effective international legal instrument against corruption

By resolution 2000/13, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution contained therein.

Inclusion of international drug control as a topic for the Millennium Assembly and the Millennium Summit of the United Nations

In resolution 2000/16, the Council invited the General Assembly to include the world drug problem as an item on the agenda of the Millennium Assembly of the United Nations and the Millennium Summit of the United Nations, to be held from 6 to 8 September 2000.

Social and human rights questions: human rights

Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

In resolution 2000/21, the Council, inter alia, approved the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights that the General Assembly, through the Council, should request the Secretary-General to assign high priority to the activities of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and earmark adequate resources to finance the activities of the Programme.

Strengthening of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

In decision 2000/244, the Council endorsed the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights that the Council and the General Assembly should provide the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights with ways and means commensurate to its increasing tasks, and that they should also provide increased resources for special rapporteurs.

The right to development

In decision 2000/246, the Council approved the request of the Commission on Human Rights to the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session a comprehensive report on the various provisions of Commission resolution 2000/5 on the question.

Situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

In decision 2000/248, the Council endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for a further year, and to request him to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-seventh session. The Council also requested the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and a member of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances to carry out, as soon as security considerations permit, a joint mission to investigate all massacres carried out in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session.

Human rights situation in southern Lebanon and western Bekaa

In decision 2000/249, the Council approved the request of the Commission on Human Rights to the Secretary-General to bring Commission resolution 2000/16 to the attention of the Government of Israel

and to invite it to provide information concerning the extent of its implementation thereof, and to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-seventh session.

Situation of human rights in Iraq

In decision 2000/250, the Council endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Iraq for a further year, and to request him to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and a report to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-seventh session.

Situation of human rights in Afghanistan

In decision 2000/251, the Council endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan for one year, and to request him to report on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-seventh session.

Situation of human rights in Burundi

In decision 2000/253, the Council endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi by one year, and to request him to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and a report to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-seventh session.

Situation of human rights in Rwanda

In decision 2000/254, the Council endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to extend for a further year the mandate of the Special Representative of the Commission on the situation of human rights in Rwanda, and to request him to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session.

Situation of human rights in Myanmar

In decision 2000/255, the Council endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar for a further year, and to request him to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and to report to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session.

Situation of human rights in Sierra Leone

In decision 2000/256, the Council approved the request of the Commission on Human Rights to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session on the human rights situation in Sierra Leone, including with reference to reports from the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone.

Situation of human rights in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Croatia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina

In decision 2000/257, the Council endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to renew for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and to request the Special Rapporteur to report to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session and to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session.

Situation of human rights in the Sudan

In decision 2000/258, the Council endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Sudan for a further year, and to request him to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and a report to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session.

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

In decision 2000/259, the Council endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to extend the mandate of the Special Representative of the Commission on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran for a further year, and to request the Special Representative to submit an interim

report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and a report to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session.

Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief

In decision 2000/261, the Council endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to change the title of the Special Rapporteur from Special Rapporteur on religious intolerance to Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, and to request the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and to report to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session.

Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

In decision 2000/265, the Council approved the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights to the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the overall trends and developments with regard to his mandate and a full report to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session.

Internally displaced persons

In decision 2000/270, the Council approved the request of the Commission on Human Rights to the Representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons to continue to report on his activities to the General Assembly and to the Commission on Human Rights.

Situation in the Republic of Chechnya of the Russian Federation

In decision 2000/273, the Council approved the request of the Commission on Human Rights to its relevant special rapporteurs and working groups to undertake missions to the Republic of Chechnya and neighbouring republics without delay, and to submit reports to the Commission and to the General Assembly as soon as possible.

Situation of human rights in Haiti

In decision 2000/277, the Council approved the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights to the independent expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session.

Rights of the child

In decision 2000/280, the Council endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to recommend that all necessary human and financial assistance be provided to the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, to enable her to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and a report to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session.

Proclamation of 18 December as International Migrant's Day

In decision 2000/288, the Council recommended that the General Assembly consider proclaiming 18 December International Migrant's Day.

Chapter II
Special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions

1. In accordance with paragraph 88 of annex I to General Assembly resolution 50/227, the Council held a special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions on 18 April 2000 (6th meeting). An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2000/SR.6). The Council had before it a note by the Secretary-General identifying issues relating to the strengthening of international financial arrangements and addressing poverty (E/2000/8).

2. The President of the Council made an introductory statement.

3. The Secretary-General addressed the meeting.

4. The President introduced the following panellists: Tarrin Nimmanahaeminda, Minister of Finance of Thailand, Chairman of the Development Committee; Stanley Fisher, Acting Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF); Sven Sandstrom, Managing Director of the World Bank; Ulrich Gygi, Secretary of State for Finance of Switzerland, Chairman of the Group of 10; and Germán Suárez, President of the Central Bank of Peru, Chairman of the Group of 24.

5. After presentations by the panellists, interventions were made by Jubril Martin-Kuye, Minister of State for Finance of Nigeria (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China); Joaquim Pina Moura, Minister of Finance and Economy of Portugal (on behalf of the European Union); Giuliano Amato, Minister of the Treasury of Italy; Benita Ferrero-Waldner, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria; Pavel Mertlik, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance of the Czech Republic; Philip J. Pierre, Minister of Commerce, International Financial Services and Consumer Affairs of Saint Lucia (on behalf of the Caribbean Community); Shaukat Aziz, Minister for Finance of Pakistan; Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul, Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany; Juan Camilo Restrepo, Minister of Finance of Colombia; Dimitar Radev, Deputy Minister of Finance of Bulgaria; Trevor Manuel, Minister of Finance of South Africa; Xiao Guan, Deputy Governor of the People's Bank of China; Anne Kristin Sydnes, Minister for Development Cooperation of Norway; Rogelio Martinez-Aguilar, Chief Adviser of the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico; Abdoul-Hamid S. B. Tidjani-Courodiaye, Minister of Economy, Finance and Privatization of Togo; Jean-Marc Metivier, Vice-President, Multilateral Programmes Branch, Canadian International Development Agency; Michael Cullen, Minister of Finance of New Zealand; E. A. S. Sharma, Permanent Under-Secretary of Finance of India; Vladimir Crobnjak, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs of Croatia; Eveline Herfkens, Minister for Development Cooperation of the Netherlands; Nyam-Osor Tuya, Minister of External Relations of Mongolia; S. A. Samad, Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister of Bangladesh; Rod Kemp, Member of Parliament of Australia; Diarmuid Martin, Secretary to the Pontifical Council for Justice and Peace of the Holy See; Betty E. King, Representative of the United States to the Economic and Social Council; Jeremy Greenstock, Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations; Jørgen Bøjer, Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations; and Rafael Dausá Céspedes, Deputy Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations.

6. The President of the Council made concluding remarks.

7. The Secretariat subsequently circulated for information an informal summary of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions (E/2000/79). The text read as follows:

Informal summary by the Secretariat

"I. Background

"1. The General Assembly, in annex I, paragraph 88 of its resolution 50/227 on revitalizing the United Nations in the economic and social fields, recommended that the Economic and Social Council schedule periodically a high-level special meeting at a time

proximate to the semi-annual meetings of the Bretton Woods institutions. The Council subsequently held high-level special meetings with the Bretton Woods institutions in 1998 and 1999. In response to the 1999 high-level meeting, the General Assembly encouraged the deepening of the dialogue between the Economic and Social Council and the Bretton Woods institutions in order to promote the wide range of reforms needed in an international financial architecture that reflects the global interests of the international community, and recommended that their next high-level meeting give priority to the consideration of the modalities needed to achieve a strengthened and more stable international financial system responsive to the challenges of development, especially in the developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity in the global economy (see General Assembly resolution 54/197).

"2. The third special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions was held on 18 April 2000. The meeting addressed the theme of strengthening international financial arrangements and eradicating poverty. The meeting brought together policy makers in the areas of development cooperation, foreign affairs and finance for a dialogue in the Council. Along the lines of the two previous meetings, the high-level meeting of the Council was in the form of a free-flowing dialogue between a panel composed of Tarrin Nimmanahaeminda, Minister of Finance of Thailand, Chairman of the Development Committee; Stanley Fisher, Acting Managing Director of IMF, who also reported on the outcome of a recent meeting of the International Monetary and Financial Committee; Germán Suárez, President of the Central Bank of Peru, Chairman of the Group of 24; and Ulrich Gygi, Secretary of State of Finance, representing Switzerland as the country chairing the Group of 10. The meeting was opened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and chaired by the President of the Council.

"3. The present report provides a synopsis of that 18 April 2000 meeting, and summarizes the salient points and main aspects of the statements that were made and exchanges of views that took place at the meeting.

"4. It is hoped that this summary will deepen the understanding of the main issues related to the reform of the global financial system and development, in the broader context of the commitment to fighting poverty in developing countries.

"II. Opening statements

"President of the Economic and Social Council

"5. The President of the Economic and Social Council welcomed the participants and stressed that the presence of high-level policy makers — in charge of the economy and finance, development cooperation and foreign affairs — indicated a strong and broadly shared desire to work together to achieve common goals. Such goals could only be realized if they inspired action and implementation, and if they actually worked together in mutual partnership.

"6. At the start of the twenty-first century, the world economy was dominated by globalization and interdependence. The lessons of Seattle pointed to the need for increased inclusion. Thus, the need for international cooperation had rarely been greater.

"7. The war on poverty was not being won. Nor was inequality being conquered. Rather, more countries than ever were being excluded from the onrush of the new global economy. Yet, globalization was here to stay and it was a common duty to ensure that it became a positive force for the poor everywhere.

"8. The General Assembly had invited those present in the high-level meeting to explore ways to strengthen and make more stable the international financial system, and to be more responsive to the challenges of development and to the promotion of economic and social equity in the global economy. Inclusion, participation and a greater share in the global decision-making process was a great challenge facing the international community in the twenty-first century.

"9. There was much hope in the forthcoming high-level event on financing for development that the General Assembly was preparing to convene in 2001. The event was expected to address a broad range of issues related to the financial architecture, sustained financial flows for development, a comprehensive debt strategy and a focus on poverty eradication. The full participation in the event by all Governments was important as well as the active support of the Bretton Woods institutions.

"10. A stable international financial system responsive to development was a key part of a global partnership to eradicate poverty. Poverty eradication was taking centre-stage of agreed agendas worldwide. The approaches of the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions to eradicate poverty were increasingly in unison.

"11. The impending debate in the high-level meeting showed the important role that the United Nations and the Economic and Social Council had to play in promoting dialogue and discussion in forging a consensus on world economic and social issues.

"Secretary-General

"12. The Secretary-General of the United Nations welcomed the colleagues from the Bretton Woods institutions. He said it had never been clearer that the peoples and nations of the world and the institutions created to serve them were engaged in a common mission. The chance of achieving shared objectives would be much greater if there was close cooperation among these institutions.

"13. In an age when globalization and new technology were bringing unimaginable benefits to one part of humankind, by most reckonings, the larger part remained excluded from those benefits, subjected to a life of grinding poverty. There was a recognition not only of the duty to change this state of affairs but also a shared interest in doing so.

"14. In his report entitled 'We the peoples: the role of the United Nations in the twenty-first century' (A/54/2000) (Millennium Report), he had proposed reducing by half, before the year 2015, the proportion of people in the world living on $1 a day or less. That was an optimistic objective since in sub-Saharan Africa it could be achieved only with an economic growth rate far above any that the region had managed to date.

"15. Policies leading to sustained growth were critical. All the evidence showed a strong correlation between economic growth and the incomes of the poor. Policies should strive to encourage private investment; create job opportunities; harness the power of new information technologies; and improve the effectiveness and transparency of Governments themselves. There must be steps to end the war. There was nothing more inimical to growth than armed conflict. In addition, Governments had to face the devastation which human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) was wreaking on their economies and societies.

"16. Above all, countries must invest in education. He had urged Member States to endorse the target of universal primary school enrolment by 2015. Two thirds of the more than 110 million children who were not in school were girls. Families must be persuaded that schooling for their daughters was every bit as valuable as schooling for their sons. Next week, in partnership with more than a dozen entities in the United Nations system, including the World Bank, he was launching a new initiative entitled 'Educate girls now'.

"17. No country was likely to fully join the new global economy unless its government and people applied themselves to that task. Yet developing countries needed full and free market access for their products to attract the investments required to achieve high growth and trade their way out of poverty. Only if they were freed from the shackles of debt servicing could the poorest countries devote an appropriate share of their revenue to anti-poverty programmes. Only with generous financial assistance from the industrialized world could countries that had worked hard to reform their economies provide their poor citizens with the basic social services.

"18. The Millennium Report had sought to mobilize the world's energy around a common, achievable agenda. Finance ministers and

development cooperation ministers had a crucial role to play, especially as intensive consultations on a high-level intergovernmental event on financing for development continued. The work of finance ministers today encompassed a broad canvas; they were not being asked simply to fund this or that programme but to help find solutions.

"19. The Secretary-General added that ministers had recently witnessed in Washington, D.C., the vehemence with which people were debating the merits and demerits of globalization, making demands on international organizations and telling what more should be done. There was a need to turn that ferment, that confrontational energy into something constructive that benefited all people and which all people could support.

"Chairman of the Development Committee

"20. The Chairman of the Development Committee noted that the theme which ran virtually the entire agenda of the Development Committee meeting the previous day had been poverty reduction. On the eve of the meeting a broad-ranging discussion had taken place in which the President of the World Bank and the Acting Managing Director of IMF had participated. The exchanges of the Committee had been comprehensive and often provocative; perhaps future discussions of the group could prove helpful to the preparation of the financing for development event.

"21. It had been encouraging to hear from finance and development ministries on the AIDS crisis: HIV/AIDS weakened economic growth, governance, human capital, labour productivity and the investment climate, thereby undermining the foundations of development and poverty reduction. Ministers had supported a global strategy, which placed requirements for action on all key actors, including the national authorities. The President of the World Bank had committed the Bank to funding any viable AIDS projects that members might propose. The participation of the World Bank in the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) partnership had been especially welcomed; the UNAIDS Director, Peter Piot, had made an excellent contribution to the discussion.

"22. In addressing the interrelationships among trade, development and poverty reduction, the Development Committee had noted that accelerated and sustainable growth was a necessary condition for reducing poverty, and that more open economies tended to grow faster than closed economies. Industrialized countries had been urged by several members of the Development Committee to open their markets wider for products of poor countries, particularly agricultural commodities and textiles. While the need for developing countries to reduce trade barriers would not be neglected, many ministers had stressed the increasingly wide 'trade divide' between unequal partners. Thus, special consideration should be given to extend to the poorest countries comprehensive and predictable duty and quota-free market access. Since a large number of poor countries were not integrating successfully into the international trading system because of the absence of adequate infrastructure, institutions and social programmes, the efforts of these countries to expand trade should be integrated into a comprehensive framework for development.

"23. Ministers had been pleased at the progress achieved since the inception of the poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs). They urged the World Bank and IMF to continue to work collaboratively with member Governments and other development partners to help develop these strategies. Since country ownership was the most critical feature of these strategies, the advice of the Bretton Woods institutions needed to be provided with care and sensitivity. Regarding the tension between moving between having properly developed poverty reduction strategies and quicker heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) debt relief, interim measures had been introduced for use during a transition period. An important feature of the discussion was the encouragement to bilateral and multilateral agencies to increasingly align their assistance programmes to these strategies, thereby strengthening donor coordination and reducing excessive burdens on developing country Governments.

"24. In concluding, the Chairman of the Development Committee noted that the recent discussions of the Committee had reflected the

daily work of the World Bank and IMF, often in close partnership with United Nations agencies. What was going on in the streets near such discussions had led ministers to stress the importance they attach to preserve and further strengthen the family of multilateral institutions as a powerful force for global progress, equity and stability.

"Acting Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund

"25. The Acting Managing Director of IMF presented the results of the recent meeting of the International Monetary and Financial Committee, formerly the Interim Committee. The discussion on the global economic outlook had indicated an increase in world growth, with no significant increase in underlying inflation. The global growth rate in 2000 was expected to be 4.2 per cent, the highest in 10 years.

"26. In its discussions on globalization and the poverty issue, the Committee had emphasized the need to complete funding for the HIPC initiative. It had to be recognized that regional banks did not have enough funds to contribute to the initiative. Regarding development, there had been no successful growth strategies that had not involved integration into the world economy. There was a need for further trade liberalization in developed countries, in particular for enhanced market access to poor countries. Coherence between market access and debt relief to assist HIPCs was necessary.

"27. On the issues and questions raised in the note by the Secretary-General on strengthening international financial arrangements and addressing poverty (E/2000/8), the Acting Managing Director of IMF noted that surveillance by IMF had expanded markedly and that work on standards and codes had progressed significantly. The International Monetary and Financial Committee had not accepted recent proposals to narrow the functions of IMF. The Fund was also concerned about representation issues in some international financial forums, such as the Financial Stability Forum. But it should be noted that the views of the latter were also submitted to IMF. There had also been significant progress on issues regarding private sector involvement in crisis resolution. On transparency, there had been major changes: IMF now published almost everything, as opposed to five years ago, when it published almost nothing.

"Chairman of the Group of 10

"28. The Chairman of the Group of 10 said that the Asian financial crisis had revealed weaknesses in domestic financial structures. Work was still necessary to identify vulnerabilities. Progress achieved in discussions on codes of good practices and increased transparency should be accompanied by efforts at implementation. Prudential financial indicators were important for emerging developing markets, particularly since the private sector must be able to evaluate risks.

"29. Generally, building up short-term debt was not sustainable. Once a financial crisis erupted, IMF had an important role to play. It was also necessary to involve the private sector when huge amounts were involved. This suggested to involve the private sector when reforms were being considered.

"30. A more stable international financial system would be beneficial to all. He agreed with the Acting Managing Director of IMF on the need for participation of developing countries in international forums. The Bretton Woods institutions were the right place for discussing far-reaching reforms since they were really representative. While the voice of civil society also should be heard in international forums, there was still the issue of legitimacy of some groups that should be resolved at the national level.

"31. Protection of the poor from financial shocks was crucial. While short-term debt should not pile up, the Bretton Woods institutions should play their role in poverty alleviation. PRSPs allowed countries to do more long-term development planning, and within a macro-stability framework had the potential to increase the efficiency of aid. Increased aid efficiency and good governance were key to overcoming the aid fatigue of donor countries.

"Chairman of the Group of 24

"32. The Chairman of the Group of 24 said that the global economic outlook provided an optimistic prospect but significant risks persisted: an uncertain response of the Japanese economy to fiscal stimulus and a possible hard landing of the United States economy. Growth in developing countries had been better than expected but the recovery had been uneven. Appropriate financial policies of developed countries, particularly less reliance on high interest rates, could contribute significantly to poverty reduction and faster economic growth in developing countries.

"33. The strengthening of the international financial architecture remained an important task. Much work was necessary to reduce vulnerabilities in emerging market economies derived from abrupt changes in capital flows and terms of trade. IMF surveillance should be applied to all members, with special attention to the international implications of the domestic policies of the largest economies. In the same vein, transparency and good practices should be followed by all countries. Yet observance of international standards should be voluntary, depending on the conditions of individual countries.

"34. Regarding the involvement of the private sector, an operational framework to prevent and resolve financial crises should be developed. IMF should continue to play an advisory role in resolving financial crises, facilitating debt restructuring between creditors and debtors. The IMF facilities needed some streamlining and were important for addressing imbalances. The Contingency Credit Line needed a review to be more useful.

"35. The Group of 24 supported the work of the Bretton Woods institutions. It was important to strengthen them as key international institutions. A quick completion of the required financing for the HIPC initiative was critical. Burden-sharing needed to be equitable and more bilateral resources were necessary for the International Development Association and regional development banks to make progress in the HIPC initiative.

"36. In concluding, the Chairman of the Group of 24 urged donor countries to increase official development assistance (ODA).

"III. The dialogue

"37. After the introductory statements a rich dialogue ensued, in which ministers of finance, ministers of development cooperation and a total of 27 permanent representatives took the floor. The speakers focused on the set of issues brought up in the introductory statements, as well as the note by the Secretary-General on strengthening international financial arrangements and addressing poverty (E/2000/8), which addressed two subjects: reform of the global financial system and fighting poverty in developing countries. Four main themes emerged from the deliberations: the state of the world economy, globalization and international trade; strengthening the global financial system; development and poverty reduction; and the institutional dimensions to promote faster economic growth and enhance international cooperation for development.

"A. State of the world economy, globalization and international trade

"38. The world economy had started to recover in 1999. The prospects, as perceived by most participants, were for an even stronger growth in 2000. Yet significant risks existed that called for judicious policies in the largest industrialized countries. The current recovery, although present in both the North and the South, was uneven. Some developing countries had not benefited, and in several of those whose economy was expanding per capita incomes were still below pre-crisis levels.

"39. A positive feature was the worldwide decline in inflation and, with a few exceptions, narrowing of imbalances. Several participants stressed that it was necessary to continue to manage macroeconomic policies carefully to ensure sustained and widespread economic growth. This was especially true of large industrialized countries with a considerable weight in the world economy. In the United States, monetary and fiscal policies should remain

prudent. European countries, besides maintaining cautious macroeconomic policies, should make further progress in labour, capital and product-market reforms to ensure that the pace of growth was sustained. In Japan, macroeconomic policies should be supportive of aggregate demand until recovery in domestic consumption and investment was firmly established.

"40. In the light of those recent positive developments, according to many ministers, the persistence of marginalization, exclusion and inequality among countries was striking, as was the increasing number of poor in the world. The situation in Africa and many other poor countries was still a cause for particular concern. Globalization was not leading to equitable development. Benefits of increased integration into the world economy were concentrated in a few countries, particularly those more technologically advanced. The new global economy was based on information. According to some speakers, it was necessary to end the dominance of a few countries in information technology and widen the access to all countries.

"41. A number of participants underlined the strong link between globalization and change. Globalization diminished boundaries. It implied the sharing of ideas and facilitated the adoption of best practices. It promoted social equality and development. It spurred growth, which was critical to poverty alleviation since no substantial alleviation of global poverty could be achieved without sustainable economic growth.

"42. Since many developing countries were encountering problems in taking advantage of the globalized financial markets and information technology, the need for international cooperation had grown. Several ministers said that globalization had transformed the context of the United Nations role in development. The United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions must work together to spread the benefits of globalization and to bring them to the poor.

"43. The ongoing world economic recovery was leading to increased international trade and some improvements in commodity prices. Yet the results of liberalization for developing countries were not yet clear. Support for opening trade further still hinged on tangible results from past liberalization efforts. Some ministers pointed out that developed countries too often preached openness while protecting their own markets.

"44. Trade expansion was seen by many ministers as critical for development and poverty reduction. International trade was particularly important for small- and medium-sized economies, especially for landlocked countries and more vulnerable countries, such as small island States. A number of ministers underlined the need to truly open the markets of developed countries to developing countries products. Ensuring a wider market access to poor countries and least developed countries was a crucial step to facilitate poverty eradication, especially for highly indebted poor countries. Solving the debt problem and alleviating poverty required progress on both fronts: debt relief or debt forgiveness and increased exports.

"B. Strengthening the global financial system

"45. Several speakers stressed that the reform of the international financial system was necessary to enable developing countries to benefit from globalization. According to many participants, the views of the International Monetary and Financial Committee of IMF on the directions in which IMF and the international financial system should evolve deserved full support. The environment was changing rapidly, so further steps were required. An important consideration was that the financial system had to be more responsive to the challenges developing countries were facing and to achieving the goals agreed at the global conferences of the 1990s.

"46. More progress was needed to better prevent and address financial crises, according to many speakers. Several participants stressed the need for reform of the domestic financial system, appropriate sequencing of capital account liberalization and sound liability management. IMF surveillance was a main tool to prevent crisis but should apply to the policies of all countries. Many speakers underlined the importance of regulations for and capacity-building in the banking system and other financial institutions of developing countries.

"47. In improving the system, the formulation and adoption of codes and standards in the financial and corporate sector were important to reduce instability. Several ministers underlined that in the context of its surveillance function IMF should promote transparency and the implementation of internationally agreed codes and standards. Yet a number of participants stressed that while formulating rules and standards it was important to take into account the concerns of all countries, large and small, including developing countries. Codes and standards of prudential conduct — essential for financial stability — needed to be prepared in a more democratic way to ensure that they were adapted to different countries' situation and that countries considered them to be legitimate. Still, for some participants, the adoption of these codes and standards should remain a voluntary choice.

"48. There was widespread agreement on the need to strengthen the family of international financial institutions. Several ministers underlined that the global conferences of the 1990s should be an overarching objective of the Bretton Woods institutions. A key focus of the World Bank should be poverty reduction. IMF had a key role in maintaining international financial stability, surveillance and catalytic support for countries to regain balance-of-payments equilibrium or to maintain or to regain access to capital markets.

"49. The general view was that it was not advisable to reorient IMF towards short-term lending. While some streamlining of facilities was needed, the current programme of IMF deserved support. Some delegations felt that IMF's provision of short-term resources to confront a crisis in a member country should not be limited as it is at present. A view was also expressed that IMF should concentrate on macroeconomic issues as part of a new division of labour between IMF and the World Bank. The focus of the World Bank on poverty eradication and human-centred development was supported strongly by most speakers. Its work was complementary to IMF. Collaboration and harmonization between the two were therefore crucial to prevent duplication of work and inefficient policies.

"50. Private financial flows had become a major share of total financial flows among countries. Many participants called for more involvement of the private sector in the prevention and resolution of financial crises. This should help to avoid moral hazard and to facilitate more orderly adjustment in countries facing payments problems.

"51. In the view of many ministers, the upcoming high-level international intergovernmental event on financing for development presented a momentous opportunity to deal with the issues discussed above. The process was a propitious occasion to address economic and social development in a coherent fashion and bring together the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization (WTO), the regional development banks and other relevant stakeholders involved in international development cooperation to work together in innovative ways; each had key pieces of the international development system and the process could pull these pieces together.

"52. The high-level event was expected to address a broad range of issues, including the international financial system, sustained financial flows for development, a comprehensive debt strategy, and poverty eradication. Many participants emphasized the importance of addressing burden-sharing between creditors and debtors; coherence between international trade, financial and monetary systems; governance of the international financial system; and responsiveness to the challenges of development.

"53. The shaping of the financing for development process was a task of all those present at the meeting. A broad participation was important. The Bretton Woods institutions should feed their agendas into the process. In the view of several participants, without the involvement of the Bretton Woods institutions the process would be meaningless. It was hoped that the World Bank and IMF would support the initiative and participate actively. The Executive Board of the World Bank had proposed constructive modalities for participation and collaboration. It was proposed that equally effective modalities would be suggested and approved by IMF and WTO.

"54. The participation of other stakeholders — the private sector, non-governmental organizations — was also important. Also, regional frameworks and their related activities should constitute necessary building blocks for the process. In terms of guiding overall objectives, some ministers stressed the principle of equity as a key consideration as well as taking into account the outcome of the social summit and other global conferences.

"55. Several participants emphasized that the United Nations had a central role to play in fostering international dialogue and cooperation and global governance. The United Nations had a comparative advantage in terms of its leadership in social policy, and should use its comparative advantage to design an international financial strategy with social impact.

"C. Development and poverty reduction

"56. Sustained development and poverty eradication required high economic growth and targeted programmes for the poor. To achieve this, many countries needed additional international support. Increasing ODA was necessary. Several ministers stressed that a major effort should be deployed to attain the international ODA target.

"57. A number of participants noted that the social perspective was key to the work of the Bretton Woods institutions. It was stressed that the resources should be channelled to the poorest countries. Fighting poverty in an era of wealth and prosperity was an imperative, but wars were blocking the poverty eradication cause. It was thus crucial to address the reduction in military expenditures.

"58. The common country assessment, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), the comprehensive development framework and PRSPs were promising tools in the emergence of a new development system. For these tools to work, multilateral institutions and donor countries must pool their resources and harmonize their efforts, while recipient countries must take the lead in overall coordination. Ownership by the recipient country was critical. Indeed, UNDAF and the comprehensive development framework as well as PRSPs were intended to help countries to define their own strategies. While aid was important, countries themselves were the principal agents in their own restructuring. National policies were key to development. Good governance and institution-building were crucial to the success of economic and social reform and helped countries to effectively use scarce resources.

"59. In view of the complexity of the PRSPs process, the World Bank and IMF should work together with member Governments and other development partners. United Nations programmes and specialized agencies should actively assist in formulating and implementing PRSPs if so requested by the countries concerned. UNDP could play an important role in capacity-building and enhancing the public sector capabilities.

"60. The IMF role was critical in macroeconomic policy advice. It was also critical that the people affected by the programmes and policies of PRSPs be involved in the formulation process. Several participants pointed out that the European Union was also providing support to reduce poverty in European transition economies.

"61. The HIPC initiative was to be seen as a major international effort to promote economic and social equity with a view to eradicating poverty. The proposals by the Bretton Woods institutions and others to make the debt relief under the HIPC initiative deeper, broader and faster were welcome. Germany had decided to forgive all debt of countries in which the HIPC was being implemented, including commercial debt. Some ministries called for more resources to implement the initiative, particularly from Group of Seven countries. Also, the dual objective of moving quickly on implementing the initiative and having high quality PRSPs had led to some tension. Some flexibility was required in the PRSPs process. The limited capacity of a country to develop the strategy should not prevent it from benefiting from debt relief. Furthermore, it was important to develop adequate indicators to gauge how poverty conditions and the number of poor were changing over time.

"62. A far greater effort, according to many ministers, was needed to truly open markets to developing country products and give them a chance to grow out of poverty. Proposals to lift barriers on the poorer countries' exports should be strongly supported and acted upon. The commitments in previous trade negotiations should be adjusted to grant free market access to all goods from the least developed countries. Increased access, including quota-free access, essential for poor countries, should also be considered for middle-income countries. In the end, what was crucial for self-reliant development was not aid but trade.

"D. Institutional dimensions

"63. Collaboration between the Economic and Social Council and the Bretton Woods institutions reflected the need to deal simultaneously with the economic and financial aspects and social dimensions of development in an era of globalization. Global issues and concerns were not bound to be dealt with by one organ exclusively. The boundaries between institutions and fields of responsibility had become more open. Some participants said that the time had arrived for a more fundamental coordination and cohesion between the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Bretton Woods institutions. Progress had to be made in dealing with the link between security and development.

"64. Poverty issues were an area in which system-wide cooperation was required. The role of international financial institutions in coping with poverty eradication was beyond doubt. Still, the division of labour among multilateral institutions was important. A number of ministers stressed that a distinct focus for the various institutions was necessary.

"65. Many ministers stated the need for equitable and strong representation of all members in international institutions. The same was true for other international rule-making bodies whose proposals or decisions affected the world community at large. In the case of the Bretton Woods institutions, according to some speakers the Group of Seven shared over 46 per cent of the decision-making in these bodies. At the same time, the facilities of the World Bank and IMF were used largely by countries with poor representation. This situation, largely explained by historic reasons, should be re-examined. A number of speakers noted that the existing constituency system of the Bretton Woods institutions gave, in principle, ample opportunity to each member country to present its views. It was thus important to make it work effectively.

"66. Globalization and interrelations among the various issues of relevance to the international community had increased the need for coordination. In particular, enhancing coordination between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions, between the latter and WTO and between multilateral institutions and bilateral efforts was critical.

"67. The upcoming high-level event on financing for development provided a good opportunity to establish new working modalities between the United Nations, the Bretton Woods institutions and WTO. The approach taken jointly by the United Nations and the World Bank in the context of the financing for development process was an important step forward.

"68. At the domestic level, it was noted that only the strongest could afford weak institutions. In developing countries, institution-building was part and parcel of the development process. The lessons in countries with economies in transition had also showed the critical importance of advancing simultaneously in institution-building and macroeconomic and structural policies. Yet institution-building was a long-term process. It was pointed out that cooperation with international organizations to enhance national capacity for institution-building remained a key ingredient for sustainable development.

"IV. Concluding remarks

"69. After the last speaker, the President of the Council requested the Managing Director of the World Bank to derive key conclusions from the dialogue. He also invited the Chairman of the Development Committee, the Acting Managing Director of IMF, the Chairman of the Group of 10

and the Chairman of the Group of 24 to reflect on the questions raised by some of the participants.

"70. The Managing Director of the World Bank noted that it was clear that the United Nations and Bretton Woods institutions were working in unison. There was a growing consensus on a number of objectives. He pointed out the increasing convergence of views on development and global financial system reform based on a common set of objectives, with poverty reduction as the overarching goal. It could be expected that the financing for development process would bring the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions together even further. PRSPs were important for the consideration of debt relief and the latter's link to poverty eradication. He agreed with the participants that the formulation of the strategy implied a trade-off between quality and speed. In any event, partnership and ownership by the recipient country were essential. The formulation of the strategy could provide the context for examining military expenditure.

"71. Funding the HIPC initiative was a major challenge. Although $2.4 billion had been pledged, that amount was only a fraction of what was needed over the next few years. The overall debt relief provided amounted to $15 billion and was a crucial part of the process to move ahead. He hoped that the middle-income countries would not participate as beneficiaries of the HIPC initiative but grow out of debt and preserve access to capital markets. In any event, the Paris Club was available to consider their situation.

"72. There was a seamless collaboration between the Bretton Woods institutions and WTO. WTO had participated fully in the recent spring 2000 meetings in Washington, D.C. Four areas of work of the Bretton Woods institutions were important in this context: financial support; integrated framework for reviewing country experiences; capacity-building; and strengthening work on research, especially on trade barriers.

"73. Commenting on the dialogue, the Chairman of the Group of 10 noted that in the Bretton Woods institutions representation was organized according to economic strength reflected in the quota share. Thus, constituencies were a legitimate form of representation. Institutional rules were well defined. If they became inadequate they should be adapted in a process that should take place within the institutions themselves.

"74. With regard to the modalities of IMF participation in the high-level event, the Acting Managing Director of IMF noted that while the Board had not yet discussed the subject, it would find ways to participate in a constructive manner. Referring to trade issues, he pointed out that both trade and aid could help countries that are pursuing good policies. For any country, trade liberalization was one of the best ways to integrate into the global economy.

"75. As to the methods of cooperation between the World Bank and IMF, he noted that basic cooperation took place more on an informal basis. In some areas, formal modes of cooperation existed, such as the financial sector committee and the joint implementation committee on the HIPC initiative. With respect to the latter, he noted that IMF had to take into account the social and budgetary implications of the policies to be implemented. While the advice of IMF or the World Bank was important, countries' strategies were more important.

"76. Standards and codes of prudential conduct were voluntary. IMF had a programme of financial sector assistance, which was purely of assistance to those countries which had requested them. Turning to the question of military expenditures, he noted that while IMF did not consider what happened with regard to a country's military budget, it did report on military expenditures. That had not previously been accepted as part of the surveillance process but the situation was changing. He added that it was hard to make the case for debt relief when some countries had massive military expenditures for purposes unknown.

"77. The Chairman of the Group of 24 agreed with the view that donors, especially the Group of Seven, should make greater efforts to fund the HIPC initiative. Regarding trade issues, he stressed that industrialized countries should also liberalize, particularly in the area of agricultural products and textiles.

"78. In his closing remarks, the President of the Council noted that the meeting seemed to agree that there was a need to take advantage of the current easing of crises to push ahead in the consideration of further reforms, in a context that would foster the further integration of the developing and transition economies into the global economy. The meeting had welcomed the increased transparency of the international financial institutions. It was also clear that the evolving structure of international institutions was incomplete, in particular as regards involving developing and transition economies in drawing up prudential norms and standards. One fundamental consideration in the United Nations was to see a strong IMF and World Bank since those institutions were essential for global economic and financial stability and for development. The meeting had also reconfirmed the critical role of the private sector in finance and entrepreneurship, whether at national or international levels. A model of responsive involvement of the private sector in national financial development had to be built, during times of economic 'boom' as well as to participate in times of economic crisis. At the same time, Governments must play a role that the private sector could not perform, in particular in such areas as fighting poverty or HIV/AIDS, and more generally to work towards the goals of equity and fairness. Governments and multilateral institutions needed to work together to provide free market access to developing countries, particularly the least developed countries. Key commitments agreed at conferences could only be achieved if growth in developing countries was accelerated through sound national policies supported by increased ODA and strengthened debt relief as an integral part of an overall framework for broad-based development. It was hoped that the poverty reduction strategies papers process would work effectively, fairly and expeditiously and would be accompanied by the necessary resource flows, especially for the heavily indebted poor countries. The meeting had demonstrated the value of the high-level dialogue between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions in promoting and deepening understanding between the two sets of institutions. The General Assembly high-level intergovernmental event on financing for development, to be held in 2001, would be the culmination of an open process of interaction with all relevant stakeholders, including the Bretton Woods institutions and civil society, and the President hoped that that forum would be fully used."

Chapter III
High-level segment

Development and international cooperation in the twenty-first century: the role of information technology in the context of a knowledge-based global economy

1. The high-level segment was held from 5 to 7 July 2000 (11th to 16th meetings of the Council). An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2000/SR.11-16). In accordance with Council decision 1999/281 of 30 July 1999, the theme for the high-level segment for 2000 was "Development and international cooperation in the twenty-first century: the role of information technology in the context of a knowledge-based global economy" (agenda item 2). The Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the high-level panel of experts on information and communication technology (A/55/75-E/2000/55);

(b) Letter dated 28 June 2000 from the Permanent Representatives of Egypt and Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the joint communiqué of the Tenth Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Group of Fifteen, held in Cairo on 19 and 20 June 2000 (A/55/139-E/2000/93);

(c) Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its second session (E/2000/33);[1]

(d) *World Economic and Social Survey, 2000* (E/2000/50/Rev.1);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General entitled "Development and international cooperation in the twenty-first century: the role of information technology in the context of a knowledge-based global economy" (E/2000/52);

(f) Contribution of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) to the theme for the high-level segment (E/2000/70);

(g) Contribution of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) to the theme for the high-level segment (E/2000/71);

(h) Contribution of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) to the theme for the high-level segment (E/2000/72);

(i) Contribution of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) to the theme for the high-level segment (E/2000/73);

(j) Contribution of the Economic and Social Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) to the theme for the high-level segment (E/2000/74);

(k) Compilation of contributions of the United Nations system to the report of the Secretary-General to the high-level segment (E/2000/CRP.2).

2. At the 11th meeting, on 5 July, the President of the Council opened the session and made a statement.

3. The Deputy Secretary-General addressed the Council.

4. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States of America made a keynote address.

5. At the 11th and 12th meetings, on 5 July, the Council held a policy dialogue and discussion on important developments in the world economy and international economic cooperation with the heads of the multilateral financial and trade institutions of the United Nations system. Statements were made at the 11th meeting by the panellists, the President of the World Bank, the Director-General of WTO, the Deputy Managing Director of IMF, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Executive Secretary of ECLAC (on behalf of ECE, ECA, ESCAP and ESCWA) and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). At the 12th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs responded to queries raised. The panellists responded to the interventions made by the representatives of Belarus, Nigeria (on behalf of the Group of 77), the Russian Federation, Pakistan, Rwanda, Suriname and Poland. Also at the 12th meeting, the Council held a

panel discussion with the senior representatives of the regional development banks (Enrique Iglesias, President, Inter-American Development Bank; Mr. Bedoumra, Division Manager, Infrastructure and Industry North Region, African Development Bank; and Rajat Nag, Deputy Director, Programme Department (West), Asian Development Bank), and the representatives of Brazil and Bolivia made statements.

6. At the 13th meeting, on 6 July, the Council began the high-level ministerial segment on the theme: "Development and international cooperation in the twenty-first century: the role of information technology in the context of a knowledge-based global economy". Keynote addresses were made by Alpha Oumar Konare, President of Mali, and Gennady Novitsky, Deputy Prime Minister of Belarus.

7. Statements were made by the Under-Secretary-General of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe, the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Deputy Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

8. At the same meeting, statements were made by Ebitimi Banigo, Minister of Science and Technology of Nigeria (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China); Michel Duffour, Secretary of State to the Minister of Culture and Communication of France (on behalf of the European Union, the Central and Eastern European countries associated with the European Union (Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia), the other associated countries (Cyprus, Malta and Turkey) and the European Free Trade Area countries that are members of the European Economic Area (Liechtenstein and Iceland)); Agum Gumelar, Minister of Communication of Indonesia; Anne Kristin Sydnes, Minister of International Development of Norway; Olli-Pekka Heinonen, Minister for Transport and Communications of Finland; Fernando Gutiérrez, Minister for Science and Technology of Costa Rica; Iganicio Rodríquez Plana, Minister of Communications and Technology of Cuba; Ugo Intini, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Italy; Gunter Pleuger, Secretary of State and Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Germany; and Liz O'Donnell, Minister for Development Cooperation and Human Rights of Ireland. Also at the same meeting, keynote addresses were made by Jorma Ollila, President and Chief Executive Officer of Nokia, and Raul Rodrigues, Vice-President of Business Development, Compaq.

9. At the 14th meeting, on 6 July, statements were made by Walter Fust, Director-General of the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation; Rogelio Martinez, Chief Adviser to the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico; Larbi Ajjoul, Secretary of State in charge of Post and New Information Technologies of Morocco; Atta-ur-Rahman, Minister for Science and Technology of Pakistan; Trajko Slaveski, Minister for Development of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; Martha Rodríguez, High-Level Manager for Connectivity of Colombia; Jerzy Kranz, Under-Secretary of State, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Poland; Mohammad Javad Zarif, Deputy Foreign Minister for Legal and International Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Vasilii Takev, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria; Koichiro Matsura, Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); Yukio Satoh, Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations; Wang Yingfan, Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations; Michael Powles, Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations; Anwarul Karim Chowdhury, Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations; Nguyen Thanh Chau, Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations; Guy-Olivier Segond, President of the State Council of the Canton of Geneva; and Ryokichi Hirono, Professor, Seikei University, Japan.

10. Statements were also made by the representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Telecommunication Union.

11. At the 15th meeting, on 7 July, keynote addresses were made by Jay Naidoo, Independent Consultant and former Minister for Communications of South Africa, and Bruce McConnell, President of McConnell International. At the same meeting, statements were made by Carlos Genatios, Minister for Science and Technology of Venezuela; Mpho M. Malie, Minister of Industry, Trade and Marketing of Lesotho; Carlos Orlando, Director-General for International Cooperation of Uruguay; Gerardo Zepeda Bermúdez,

National Minister/Commissioner for Science and Technology of Honduras; Dubravka Jurlina Alibegovic, Deputy Minister of Science and Technology of Croatia; Sergey Ordjonikidze, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation; Anne Konati, Minister Delegate in charge of Economic Development, Ministry of Economy and Finance of Burkina Faso; Sun Joun-Yung, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations; Fawn Bin Abdullah Mated Shobokshi, Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations; Abdullah Baali, Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations; Vladimir Galuska, Permanent Representative of the Czech Republic to the United Nations; and Just Faaland, Chairman of the Committee for Development Policy.

12. The representative of UNDP and the United Nations Development Fund for Women made statements. Keynote addresses were also made by Wolfagan Kemna, Chief Executive Officer, World Tel; John Gage, Chief Scientist, Sun Microsystems; and Vinton Cerf, Senior Vice-President and former President of the Internet Society, World Com.

13. At the 16th meeting, on 7 July, statements were made by Hidipo Hamutenya, Minister of Trade and Industry of Namibia; Roberto Jordán-Pando, Permanent Representative of Bolivia to the United Nations; Gelson Fonseca Jr., Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations; David Stuart, Deputy Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations; Carol Markham, Deputy Director of the United Nations and Commonwealth Division of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) of Canada; Kamalesh Sharma, Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations; Joseph Mutaboba, Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations; André Mwamba Kapanga, Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations; Guillermo A. Meléndez-Barahona, Deputy Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations; Felix Mbayu, Chargé d'affaires of the Cameroon; and Subhas Chandra Mungra, Permanent Representative of Suriname to the United Nations (on behalf of the small island developing States).

14. The representatives of the International Chamber of Commerce, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Volunteers, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and the International Civil Aviation Organization made statements.

15. The Vice-Mayor of Shanghai Municipal People's government of China made a statement.

16. Statements were made by the representatives of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in consultative relationship with the United Nations (CONGO), Population Communication-International, World Information Transfer and Women Action 2000 (on behalf of the Association tunisie 21).

Action taken by the Council

17. At the 16th meeting, on 7 July, the Council adopted the draft ministerial declaration submitted by the President of the Council (E/2000/L.9). After its adoption, statements were made by the representatives of the United States, Nigeria (on behalf of the Group of 77) and France (on behalf of the European Union). The Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs made a statement. The text of the declaration read as follows:

Ministerial declaration of the high-level segment submitted by the President of the Council

Development and international cooperation in the twenty-first century: the role of information technology in the context of a knowledge-based global economy

"1. We, the Ministers and Heads of Delegations participating in the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2000 of the Economic and Social Council, held from 5 to 7 July 2000, having considered the theme 'Development and international cooperation in the twenty-first century: the role of information technology in the context of a knowledge-based global economy', have adopted the following declaration.

"2. We recognize a wide consensus that information and communication technologies (ICT) are central to the creation of the emerging global knowledge-based economy and can play an important role in accelerating growth, in promoting sustainable development and

eradicating poverty in developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition and in facilitating their effective integration into the global economy. We note with appreciation the emphasis placed on ICT in the Secretary-General's reports to the forthcoming Millennium Summit and the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council. This consensus is reflected most recently in the declaration of the South Summit held in Havana. We note the priority being accorded to this subject in the preparations for the G-8 Summit to be held in Okinawa, Japan.

"3. We appreciate the efforts deployed by all countries, including at the regional level, in preparing for the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2000 of the Economic and Social Council, in particular the organization of the African Development Forum 1999: The challenge to Africa of globalization and the information age, held in October 1999, the Latin American and Caribbean Seminar on Information Technology and Development, held in Florianopolis, Brazil, in June 2000, and the Regional Round Table on Information Technology and Development for the Asia and Pacific Region, held in New Delhi, India in June 2000. We take note of the Florianopolis Declaration and of the recommendations of the Regional Round Table.

"4. The ICT revolution opens vast new opportunities for economic growth and social development but also poses challenges and risks. Along with important economic and social benefits, it can lead to further widening disparities between and within countries. While considering the impact of ICT on the creation of a global knowledge-based economy, we highlight that the majority of the world population still lives in poverty and remains untouched by the ICT revolution. The emerging new economy, characterized by a rapidly increasing reliance of value creation on information and knowledge, still remains concentrated in the developed countries. Unless access to and use of ICT is broadened, the majority of people particularly in the developing countries will not enjoy the benefits of the new knowledge-based economy.

"5. We are deeply concerned that, at present, ICT's huge potential for advancing development, in particular of the developing countries, has not been fully captured. This reality has given rise to manifestations of the 'digital divide'. In this regard, urgent and concerted actions at the national, regional and international levels are imperative for bridging the digital divide and building digital opportunities and putting ICT firmly in the service of development for all. In this regard, we call on all members of the international community to work cooperatively to bridge the digital divide and to foster 'digital opportunity'. In this context, we recognize the need to address the major impediments to the participation of the majority of the people in the developing countries in the revolution of ICT, such as lack of infrastructure, education, capacity-building, investment and connectivity.

"6. ICT provides unique opportunities for economic growth and human development. It can shape and enhance a wide range of development applications — from electronic commerce to access to financial markets; from generating employment to providing opportunities for investment to entrepreneurs, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises; from improved agricultural and manufacturing productivity to the empowerment of all sections of society; from long-distance education to tele-medicine, from environmental management and monitoring to prevention and management of disasters. The potential to help foster sustainable development, empower people, including women and youth, build capacities and skills, assist small- and medium-sized enterprises, reduce poverty, and reinforce popular participation and informed decision-making at all levels is enormous. The promotion of ICT should not be a substitute for the efforts to ensure the development and modernization of basic sectors of the economy but should complement and enhance these efforts.

"7. Access to information and knowledge-sharing is largely determined by education, capabilities, including resources, transparent societies, capacity to generate and utilize knowledge, connectivity and the availability of diverse content and applications, and the policy and legal/regulatory framework. These areas

require urgent action at the national and international levels to improve the capacity of all countries, particularly the developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to participate in the knowledge-based economy in order to promote their economic and social development.

"8. Efforts to achieve universal connectivity, particularly at the lower income levels, in all countries and especially in developing countries, will require innovative approaches and partnerships, including group and community connectivity and private-sector investment. In this regard, the establishment of integrated multipurpose and multimedia community information centres will be important.

"9. In addition to establishing connectivity, capacity (human as well as institutional) is critical in sustaining access and ensuring that its benefits are captured by society. Investment in education, including basic and digital literacy, remains the fundamental way of developing human capacity and should be at the heart of any national, regional and international information technology strategy.

"10. Besides connectivity and human and institutional capacities, the availability of diverse content can encourage access. The development of local content on the Internet and the ability of people to freely access it will help foster a culturally and linguistically diverse cyberspace and encourage broad and sustainable use of the Internet. Local content can also facilitate entrance to the knowledge-based economy for individuals and firms in developing countries and also as a means to expand their participation in the new networked economy.

"11. The ability to use ICT could contribute to the improvement of the capabilities of firms, including small and medium-sized enterprises, especially in developing countries, to participate in international markets. Electronic commerce offers the possibility to increase opportunities to access world markets and to accelerate economic growth. Towards that end, concerted efforts are needed at the national, regional and international levels to create a conducive environment. In this context, special attention should be paid to those countries that lack the capacity to effectively participate in electronic commerce.

"12. Market forces are fundamental but they alone will not suffice to put ICT in the service of development. Effective and meaningful collaborative efforts are required, involving Governments, multilateral development institutions, bilateral donors, the private sector, civil society and other relevant stakeholders, to enhance the developmental impact of ICT. Such efforts should include transfer of technology to developing countries on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, especially technology related to knowledge-based sectors, the mobilization of resources from all sources, public and private, at the national and international levels, and promoting capacity-building.

"13. We recognize that consistent and coherent actions at the national and local levels are essential for making ICT for development programmes effective and sustainable and appropriate to the particular national and local context. In this regard, best practices and lessons learned by countries and communities that have already implemented ICT programmes need to be drawn from and built upon. Developed countries should share with developing and transition economy countries their experience in promoting and establishing ICT sectors in their own economies so that mistakes are avoided and benefits maximized.

"14. National programmes for putting ICT in the service of development must be integrated into national development strategies, as defined and implemented on the basis of national priorities and on the principle of national ownership of such strategies. These programmes need to enunciate a national vision of challenges and approaches, establish national priorities and, as appropriate, a national focal point, and provide a conducive environment for the rapid diffusion, development and use of information technology. These national programmes could include, inter alia:

(a) Establishing a transparent and consistent legal and regulatory framework that foster ICT development including, as appropriate,

by removing impediments to growth in the ICT sector;

(b) Development of the basic infrastructure necessary for connectivity including for most remote areas;

(c) Application of ICT, wherever possible, in public institutions, such as schools, hospitals, libraries, government departments and agencies;

(d) Generation, development and enhancement of local content transmitted by ICT through, inter alia, the introduction of local language character sets;

(e) Promoting access to ICT for all by supporting the provision of public access points;

(f) Measures to bring down connectivity costs to make it affordable, including through market-based mechanisms and competition, as appropriate;

(g) Development of appropriate policies to promote investment in ICT sector;

(h) Making the necessary investment in human resource development and strengthening the institutions and networks for the production, acquisition, absorption and dissemination of knowledge products;

(i) Technical preparation of national manpower for securing national capacities to administrate information systems and to develop sustainable ICT projects;

(j) Promoting the digital enhancement of already established mass media;

(k) Developing strategies to link established technologies, such as radio and television, with new technologies, such as the Internet;

(l) Promotion of the creation of technological incubators linked to universities and centres for research.

"15. The United Nations system, in particular the Economic and Social Council, can play a key role in promoting synergies and coherence of all efforts directed to expand the development impact of ICT in the following ways:

(a) Supporting national actions aimed at harnessing the potential of ICT for development through providing assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition aimed at fully and beneficially integrating them into the networked knowledge-based global economy, and strengthening their capacity in building infrastructure and generating content;

(b) Serving as a global forum to accelerate and promote universal access to knowledge and information, contribute, as appropriate, within their respective mandate to the development of norms and standards on a transparent, meaningful and participatory basis, taking into account in a balanced manner, development priorities and incentive for innovations and contribute to addressing such issues as cultural diversity, information ethics, privacy, security and cyber-crime;

(c) Contributing to a more systematic, ongoing identification, review and dissemination, especially at the regional level, including through networks of learning communities, of ICT expertise, distance learning programmes, information and reliable data on ICT, case studies, best practices and successful models, thus becoming an important 'knowledge bank' in this field;

(d) Emphasizing the importance of universal access to knowledge and information for promoting development;

(e) Providing global leadership in bridging the digital divide and promoting digital opportunity, and adopting, in order to enhance the capacity of the United Nations system to achieve these goals, a coherent system-wide ICT strategy that would ensure coordination and synergy among programmes and activities of individual organizations of the system and transform it into a knowledge-based system of organizations;

(f) Promoting the complementary roles of old and new media in bridging the 'digital divide', through, inter alia, the United Nations TV Forum;

(g) Bringing together the relevant actors from the public and private sectors to build partnership.

"16. All members of the international community should make a commitment, at the highest level to strive to bridge the digital divide and to bringing ICT to the service of development and

all the peoples of the world. Adequate resources need to be mobilized and committed for achieving this goal. Stronger partnerships are needed among the donor community and between donors and recipients in order to avoid wasteful duplication and to foster collaboration and openness including amongst multilateral development institutions.

"17. We call upon the international community, including the relevant international organizations, funds and programmes, and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, to urgently:

(a) Promote programmes to intensify cooperation, especially South-South cooperation, in ICT for development projects, including ideas and projects for enhancing direct connectivity among developing countries;

(b) Actively explore new, creative financing initiatives for ICT through appropriate arrangements involving all relevant stakeholders, including the private sector;

(c) Devise measures to substantially reduce the average cost of access to the Internet within developing countries;

(d) Promote measures to increase the number of computers and other Internet access devices in developing countries;

(e) Explore measures to facilitate access to ICT training;

(f) Explore and find ways to promote and facilitate investment in the research and development of technologies, products and services that would contribute to raising the literacy and skill levels in developing countries;

(g) Facilitate the transfer of information and communication technologies, in particular to developing countries, and support efforts towards capacity-building and production of content;

(h) Encourage research and development on technology and applications adapted to specific requirements in developing countries, including distance learning, community-based training, digital alphabetization, tele-medicine, interoperability of networks, and natural disaster prevention and mitigation;

(i) Explore and define ways and means to strengthen the use of ICT in small and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries and countries with economies in transition as these enterprises constitute a major source of employment, and also to enhance their competitiveness in the emerging global economy.

"18. Partnerships, involving national Governments, bilateral and multilateral development actors, the private sectors, and other relevant stakeholders, should play a key role. In this context, we note the proposal contained in paragraph 11 of the report of the high-level panel of experts convened from 17 to 20 April 2000 that the United Nations create an ICT task force, and we request the Working Group on Informatics to make recommendations regarding that proposal. The Working Group may submit its recommendations to the Council for its consideration.

"19. The Economic and Social Council should review the mandates and activities of its subsidiary bodies dealing with ICT with a view to establishing modalities to provide the United Nations and Governments with comprehensive, practical and action-oriented advice on policies and programmes and on new developments in the field of ICT for development.

"20. We recommend the endorsement of the present declaration at the Millennium Assembly.

"21. We call upon Governments, the United Nations system, and the other members of the international community to urgently translate the present declaration into coherent and concerted actions. We request the Secretary-General to initiate, on an urgent and priority basis, all necessary steps to implement the present declaration, and to submit a progress report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2001."

Notes

[1] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 33.*

Chapter IV
Operational activities segment

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation

1. At its substantive session, the Council considered the question of operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation (agenda item 3) at its 23rd to 29th and 44th meetings, on 13, 14, 17, 18 and 28 July 2000. A high-level meeting on operational activities was held at its 26th, 27th and 29th meetings, on 17 and 18 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2000/SR.23-29 and 44). At its 23rd and 24th meetings, on 13 July, the Council held an informal dialogue with the United Nations system country teams from Ghana and Madagascar. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2000/SR.23 and 24). At its 28th meeting, on 18 July, the Council held an informal dialogue with the heads of United Nations funds and programmes. At its 25th to 27th and 29th meetings, on 14, 17 and 18 July, the Council considered the following: Follow-up to policy recommendations of the Assembly and the Council, and the reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme (WFP). An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2000/SR.25-27 and 29). At the 27th meeting, on 17 July, the Council held a panel discussion entitled "Celebration of 50 years of United Nations development cooperation", which was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council, Bernd Niehaus (Costa Rica).

A. Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council

2. At its substantive session, the Council considered the question of follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly (agenda item 3 (a)) at its 25th to 27th and 29th meetings, on 14, 17 and 18 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2000/SR.25-27 and 29). The Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on funding operational activities for development of the United Nations system: simplification and harmonization of programming, operational and administrative procedures; and United Nations funds and programmes: oversight role of the Council (E/2000/46);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 53/192 (E/2000/46/Add.1);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on comprehensive statistical data on operational activities for development for the year 1998 (E/2000/46/Add.2 and Corr.1);

(d) Paper on issues related to the coordination of operational activities (E/2000/CRP.1).

Action taken by the Council

3. Under agenda item 3 (a), the Council adopted resolutions 2000/19 and 2000/20.

Funding operational activities for development of the United Nations system

4. At the 44th meeting, on 28 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Bernd Niehaus (Costa Rica), introduced a draft resolution entitled "Funding operational activities for development of the United Nations system" (E/2000/L.14), submitted on the basis of informal consultations.

5. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2000/19.

6. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the observer for Nigeria (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) made a statement.

Progress on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 53/192 on the triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

7. At the 44th meeting, on 28 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Bernd Niehaus (Costa Rica), introduced a draft resolution entitled "Progress on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 53/192 on the triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system" (E/2000/L.15), submitted on the basis of informal consultations.

8. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2000/20.

9. Also at the same meeting, the representative of France (on behalf of the European Union) made a statement.

10. At the same meeting, the representative of Nigeria (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) made a statement.

B. Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme

11. At its substantive session, the Council considered the reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme (agenda item 3 (b)) at its 25th meeting, on 14 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2000/SR.25). The Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund on its first regular session of 2000 (DP/2000/9);[1]

(b) Decisions adopted by the Executive Board at its second regular session of 2000 (DP/2000/19);[1]

(c) Decisions adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund at its annual session of 2000 (DP/2000/28);[1]

(d) Annual report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund to the Economic and Social Council (E/2000/7);

(e) Annual reports of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund to the Economic and Social Council (E/2000/20);

(f) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on the work of its first regular session of 2000 (E/2000/34 (Part I)-E/ICEF/2000/8 (Part I));[2]

(g) Report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme on its first, second and third regular sessions and annual session of 1999 (E/2000/36);[3]

(h) Annual report of the Executive Director of the World Food Programme, 1999 (E/2000/54);

(i) Extract from the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its 2000 annual session (E/2000/L.8).

Action taken by the Council

12. Under agenda item 3 (b), the Council adopted decision 2000/242.

Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme

13. At the 44th meeting, on 28 July, on the proposal of the President, the Council took note of the documents submitted under the agenda item. See Council decision 2000/242.

Notes

[1] To be issued in *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 15* (E/2000/35).

[2] To be issued in ibid., *Supplement No. 14* (E/2000/34/Rev.1).

[3] Ibid., *Supplement No. 16*.

Chapter V
Coordination segment

Coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the following themes: assessment of the progress made within the United Nations system, through the conference reviews, in the promotion of an integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields; coordinated implementation by the United Nations system of the Habitat Agenda

1. At its substantive session, the Council held a discussion on coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the following themes: Assessment of the progress made within the United Nations system, through the conference reviews, in the promotion of an integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields (agenda item 4 (a)) and Coordinated implementation by the United Nations system of the Habitat Agenda (agenda item 4 (b)) at its 17th to 22nd, 35th and 43rd meetings, from 10 to 12 and on 21 and 27 July 2000. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2000/SR.17-22, 35 and 43). The Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Letter dated 27 April 2000 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Egypt and Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Cairo Declaration and the Cairo Plan of Action adopted by the Africa-European Union Summit, held in Cairo on 3 and 4 April 2000 under the aegis of the Organization of African Unity and the European Union (A/54/855-E/2000/44);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation by the United Nations system of the Habitat Agenda (A/55/83-E/2000/62);

(c) Letter dated 28 June 2000 from the Permanent Representatives of Egypt and Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the joint communiqué of the Tenth Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Group of Fifteen, held in Cairo on 19 and 20 June 2000 (A/55/139-E/2000/93);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the assessment of the progress made within the United Nations system, through the Conference reviews, in the promotion of an integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields (E/2000/57).

2. At the 18th meeting, on 11 July, the Council held two panel discussions. In the discussion on the five-year reviews of the conferences of the 1990s — lessons learned, the following panellists participated: Christine Kapalata (United Republic of Tanzania), Chairperson of the preparatory committee for the five-year review of the Fourth World Conference on Women; M. Patricia Durrant (Jamaica), Chairperson of the preparatory committee for the five-year review of the World Summit for Children and Vice-Chairperson of the preparatory committee for the five-year review of the International Conference on Population and Development; Bagher Asadi (Islamic Republic of Iran), Vice-Chairman of the preparatory committee for the five-year review of the World Summit for Social Development; and Zidek Kedzia (Poland), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. In the discussion on the main challenges currently facing the United Nations system for supporting conference implementation and how to further enhance the support provided by the United Nations system for implementing conference outcomes and ensuring that that support is better coordinated and integrated and geared towards overarching conference goals, the following panellists participated: Nitin Desai, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs;

Angela King, Assistant Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Gender Issues and the Advancement of Women; and Nafis Sadik, UNFPA Executive Director.

3. At the 22nd meeting, on 12 July, the Council held two panel discussions on examples of integrated and coordinated support by United Nations country teams in implementing cross-cutting conference goals. In the discussion on Bolivia, which addressed collaborative action for drug control in the context of integrated conference follow-up, the following panellists participated: Waldo Adan Telleria Polo, Vice-Minister of Alternative Development of Bolivia; José Carlos Tubino, FAO representative in Bolivia; and Eduard Rene Bastiaans, representative of the United Nations Drug Control Programme in Bolivia. The second discussion focused on Ghana and Madagascar. In the segment on Ghana, the following panellists participated: Kwamena Ahwoi, Minister of State for Planning and Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration of Ghana; Agnes Guimba-Ouedraogo, UNDP deputy resident representative; Martin Mandara, representative of the World Health Organization (WHO); Bruno Lefevre, UNESCO representative; and Alfred Sallia Fawundu, United Nations resident coordinator. In the segment on Madagascar, the following panellists participated: Adama Guindo, UNDP resident coordinator; Bernard Coquelin, UNFPA representative; Sergio Soro, UNICEF representative; and Haladou Salha, WFP representative.

Action taken by the Council

4. Under agenda item 4, the Council adopted agreed conclusions 2000/1 and 2000/2 and decision 2000/234.

Agreed conclusions 2000/1

5. At the 35th meeting, on 21 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Gerhard Pfanzelter (Austria), introduced the draft agreed conclusions on the coordinated implementation by the United Nations system of the Habitat Agenda (E/2000/L.13).

6. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft agreed conclusions. The text read as follows:

"Agreed conclusions 2000/1

"1. The Economic and Social Council, together with the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Settlements, constitutes a three-tiered intergovernmental mechanism to oversee the coordination of activities for the implementation of the Habitat Agenda.[1,2]

"2. The Council takes note of the efforts of the Commission on Human Settlements in promoting, reviewing, monitoring and assessing progress made in implementing the twin goals of the Habitat Agenda: adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements development,[3] recognizing that the overall thrust of the new strategic vision for the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements and its emphasis on two global campaigns, concerning secure tenure and urban governance, are strategic points of entry for the effective implementation of the Habitat Agenda.

"3. The Council stresses the need for and critical role of capacity-building and international cooperation in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda.

"4. The Council requests the relevant United Nations bodies and agencies, in particular the Executive Committee of the United Nations Development Group, to undertake a review of the follow-up of their commitments on implementing the goals of the Habitat Agenda, as part of the preparatory process for the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II).

"5. The Commission on Human Settlements acting as the preparatory committee for the special session is encouraged to look at ways to ensure that the specialized agencies and other United Nations system organizations cooperate closely with it in the preparatory process for the special session.

"6. Recalling General Assembly resolution 35/77 C of December 1980, the Economic and Social Council requests the Secretary-General to review the matter of the participation of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements in all aspects of the work of the Administrative Committee on Coordination and its subsidiary machinery, in the light of its role as focal point within the United Nations system on implementing the Habitat Agenda.

"7. The Council also invites the Administrative Committee on Coordination to include in the agenda of its meetings issues relating to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, and requests the Secretary-General to organize regular briefings to inform Member States on the Committee's deliberations.

"8. The Council notes the proposal to merge existing initiatives into a streamlined Urban Forum.

"9. The Council calls upon national Governments, local authorities and other partners to renew their commitments towards the implementation of the Habitat Agenda and to intensify the scope and level of preparatory activities at the local, national and regional levels. In this context, the Council notes the creation of the Advisory Committee of Local Authorities to advise the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements on the role of local authorities in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda.

"10. The Council emphasizes the particular significance of the commitments of the Habitat Agenda with regard to cross-cutting issues (e.g., sustainable human settlements, urban poverty, gender, involvement of the civil society), and recommends their inclusion when setting up working agendas for future coordination segments of the Council.

"11. The Council welcomes the progress made during the first session of the Commission on Human Settlements acting as the preparatory committee for the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), including its decision to discuss a declaration on cities and human settlements in the new millennium, to be adopted by the General Assembly at the special session.[4]

"12. The Council requests the Secretary-General to consider adopting a Habitat Agenda task manager system to facilitate coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda by the United Nations system, and to streamline reporting to the Commission on Human Settlements and to the Council, in accordance with the framework presented in the present agreed conclusions.

"13. The Council requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 54/208, to appoint a full-time Executive Director for the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements and to fill vacancies for high-level positions in the Centre in order to strengthen its capacity, in particular in the preparatory process for the special session.

"14. The Council requests the regional commissions to facilitate the holding of regional meetings in preparation for the special session.[5]

"15. The Council requests the Secretary-General to call on member States to make voluntary financial contributions to the Secretariat to assist developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, to participate fully in the special session and its preparatory process.[6]

"16. The Council calls upon the international community, in particular developed countries, to continue providing the necessary technical and financial support for the elaboration by developing countries of their national reports on the implementation of the Habitat Agenda."

Agreed conclusions 2000/2

7. At the 43rd meeting, on 27 July, the representative of Austria made a statement in which he introduced, on behalf of the Vice-President of the Council, Gerhard Pfanzelter (Austria), the draft agreed conclusions on the assessment of the progress made within the United Nations system, through the conference reviews, in the promotion of an integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields (E/2000/L.10).

8. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft agreed conclusions. The text read as follows:

"Agreed conclusions 2000/2

"1. The major United Nations conferences and summits of the 1990s have contributed towards the development of an integrated framework and a global partnership for development.[7] Their recent five-year reviews and appraisals have been the occasion to reaffirm the goals and objectives

agreed at the major United Nations conferences and summits and have identified obstacles and constraints encountered, actions and initiatives to overcome them and important measures for the further implementation of their programmes of action as well as new challenges and emerging issues.

"2. Governments have the primary responsibility for implementing conference outcomes. Sustainable development strategies are important mechanisms for bringing together priorities in the social, economic and environmental areas and thus for pursuing an integrated approach towards development. Governments, in developing these strategies, must ensure that they contain mutually supportive measures to promote economic growth, social development and environmental protection.

"3. International cooperation is crucial for the implementation of conference outcomes. The international community should meet the commitments made at the major United Nations conferences and summits of the 1990s and at their reviews.

"4. The Economic and Social Council reaffirms its commitment to promote a coordinated and integrated follow-up to and implementation of these major United Nations conferences and summits, including their five-year reviews, building on the guidance contained in its agreed conclusions 1995/1 and its subsequent resolutions on the coordinated and integrated follow-up to conferences.

"5. The Council, with support of its functional commissions, will continue to promote a better coordination among the functional commissions. The Council reiterates its commitment to support the General Assembly by making recommendations to it on policies for an effective, efficient and coordinated follow-up to and implementation of the major United Nations conferences and summits.[8]

"6. The Council notes the progress made by the United Nations system to support an integrated and coordinated follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, and encourages the system to further strengthen its efforts in this regard.

"7. The Council is committed to ensuring that the upcoming reviews of major United Nations conferences and summits are prepared in a well coordinated and effective manner and lead to substantial progress in the implementation of the goals of the conferences, building on the lessons learned during the implementation and taking into account the outcome of earlier reviews. There is also a need to ensure that not too many processes should be held over the same time period.

"8. The Council is of the view that a number of options, inter alia, those listed in paragraph 33 of the report of the Secretary-General,[9] could be considered for ensuring an effective and comprehensive review at the intergovernmental level of major United Nations conferences and summits. The Council invites its relevant functional commissions[10] to consider these and other possible options for enhancing the reviews of the major United Nations conferences and summits and to inform the Council for its consideration at its substantive session in 2001 of the outcome of their discussion. Particular attention should be given to the periodicity of conference reviews. In this context, the Council requests the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report on the different options, including a compilation of the views expressed by these functional commissions.

"9. In reviewing these options, the functional commissions should also consider ways and means of ensuring that they have the capacity to conduct their follow-up of conference implementation. The Council reiterates that the relevant functional commissions and other relevant intergovernmental bodies should focus on the issues relating to the conference for which they are responsible, and obtain inputs from relevant bodies on related issues.[11]

"10. The Council will pursue its role in addressing cross-cutting themes common to major United Nations conferences and summits. Furthermore, the Council will continue to promote an integrated and coordinated conference follow-up. In particular, it will follow up progress towards quantified goals and targets agreed at the conferences. The Council will draw the attention of the General Assembly to obstacles and constraints as well as to new challenges identified

by the reviews that affect progress towards conference goals.

"11. The functional commissions and other intergovernmental bodies should, at an early stage, identify the possible agenda and scope of the review of the conference for which they have primary responsibility. In general, the reviews should ascertain lessons learned from the implementation of conference outcomes; constraints encountered and ways to overcome the constraints; and the impact of new developments and challenges. The outcome documents should be action-oriented and as concise as possible. To further foster the exchange of national and regional experiences in the functional commissions, donors are encouraged to provide financial resources to support participation of additional experts from developing countries.

"12. Regional and national preparations are critical elements of conference reviews. The regional commissions should be increasingly involved in the reviews. They should provide timely inputs for in-depth consideration by the functional commissions and the Council. Member States are encouraged to prepare national reports on the implementation of conference outcomes, which in turn the United Nations system organizations and bodies should use more extensively in future conference reviews. The Council reiterates the importance of relevant, accurate and timely statistics and indicators for evaluating the implementation of outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits at all levels. In this context, indicators should be developed with the full participation of all countries and approved by the relevant intergovernmental bodies. The United Nations system and other donors need to work together closely to mobilize the required resources to support the building of national statistical capacity in developing countries.

"13. United Nations system organizations are encouraged to further deepen their efforts to avoid duplicative requests for national reports and to share with one another information obtained through national reports thereby limiting information requested from Governments. The Council reiterates its request that the relevant secretariats prepare, in a collaborative manner, harmonized and simplified formats which could be used by Governments in preparing information on a single subject or cluster of subjects.

"14. In preparing the reviews, the functional and regional commissions and organizations of the United Nations system are invited to organize technical meetings.

"15. Each relevant intergovernmental body is encouraged to ensure that all other relevant bodies of the United Nations system, including the functional commissions, the regional commissions, the United Nations funds and programmes, the specialized agencies and the international financial institutions, are engaged at an early stage of the review process in order to ensure effective and comprehensive reviews of the major United Nations conferences and summits.

"16. The specialized agencies and organizations that have mandates in the area addressed by the major United Nations conferences and summits are invited to assure that their governing bodies are extensively involved in the review processes.

"17. The Council notes the work conducted in the Administrative Committee on Coordination on how the United Nations system can best respond to the challenges of globalization and work towards all conference goals. It invites the Committee and its subsidiary bodies to bring to the attention of the Council, on a regular and timely basis, coordination issues and common challenges related to conference follow-up.

"18. The Administrative Committee on Coordination and its subsidiary bodies should continue their work aimed at broadening the task manager approach in promoting integrated and coordinated follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, including through better use of the task managers for reporting on cross-cutting conference themes to the Council's functional commissions during their review processes.[12] The Committee is invited to inform the Council for its consideration of further developments and progress in this area.

"19. The involvement and participation of relevant actors of civil society in each conference

review is of particular importance. The Council requests each preparatory body to examine ways and means to improve their participation in the review process.

"20. The Council encourages further progress to integrate conference outcome implementation into country assistance programmes. The Council reaffirms that the resident coordinator system has an important role to play in assisting Governments and enhancing United Nations system coordination, including through the establishment of thematic groups on cross-cutting conference themes and the full utilization of collaborative programming frameworks, particularly the common country assessments and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, to support, at the request of Governments, the development of national strategies and action plans for integrated and coordinated conference follow-up. National reports on conference follow-up, where available, should be used in determining programmes in countries.

"21. The Council underscores the importance of building national capacities for implementing conference outcomes, and reiterates that, upon the request of Governments, national capacity-building should be an explicit objective of programmes and projects supported by the United Nations system.

"22. The Council encourages the building of partnerships and networks among national Governments, international organizations, civil society and private sector organizations in pursuit of conference goals.

"23. The Council calls on all Governments to undertake measures, at the national and international levels, to promote the effective mobilization of resources for implementing major United Nations conference and summit goals. In this regard, the Council urges donor countries to strive to fulfil the internationally agreed target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for overall official development assistance as soon as possible."

Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the coordination segment

9. At the 43rd meeting, on 27 July, the Council took note of a number of documents considered in connection with the coordination segment. See Council decision 2000/234.

Notes

[1] See General Assembly resolution 51/177, para. 13.

[2] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II, paras. 214 and 226.

[3] Ibid., para. 222.

[4] See A/55/121, annex I, resolution 1/3, para. 16.

[5] See General Assembly resolution 53/180, paras. 11 and 12; and A/55/121, annex I, resolution 1/3, para. 8.

[6] See General Assembly resolutions 53/180, para. 14, and 54/209, para. 5.

[7] See agreed conclusions 1995/1 of the Council; each conference has its thematic unity and a coordinated follow-up implies that the major conferences should be viewed as interlinked and contributing to an integrated framework of and a global partnership for development.

[8] Ibid.

[9] See E/2000/57.

[10] The functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council entrusted with the follow-up to major United Nations conferences are the Commission on Sustainable Development, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission for Social Development, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Population and Development and the Commission on Human Settlements. Although the Commission on Human Settlements is a standing committee, the collective term "functional commission" is used throughout the present agreed conclusions.

[11] See agreed conclusions 1995/1 of the Council, para. 16.

[12] It may be recalled that the model of task manager used for Agenda 21 entails the delegation of coordination responsibilities to a specific United Nations organization(s) for formulating policy proposals and for reviewing progress, in areas relevant to the organization(s) mandate or specific area of expertise.

Chapter VI
Humanitarian affairs segment

Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance

1. At its substantive session, the Council considered the question of special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance (agenda item 5) at its 30th to 34th and 44th meetings, from 19 to 21 and on 28 July 2000. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2000/SR.30-34 and 44). The Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Letter dated 27 April 2000 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Egypt and Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Cairo Declaration and the Cairo Plan of Action adopted by the Africa-European Union Summit, held in Cairo on 3 and 4 April 2000 under the aegis of the Organization of African Unity and the European Union (A/54/855-E/2000/44);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/55/82-E/2000/61);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia (A/55/90-E/2000/81);

(d) Letter dated 28 June 2000 from the Permanent Representatives of Egypt and Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the joint communiqué of the Tenth Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Group of Fifteen, held in Cairo on 19 and 20 June 2000 (A/55/139-E/2000/93);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Mozambique following the devastating floods (A/55/123-E/2000/89);

(f) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Madagascar following the tropical cyclones (A/55/124-E/2000/90);

(g) Report of the Secretary-General entitled "International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disaster" (A/55/125-E/2000/91);

(h) Statement submitted by the International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2000/NGO/1).

2. At the 30th meeting, on 19 July, the Council held a panel discussion on internally displaced persons with the humanitarian coordinators. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2000/SR.30).

3. At the 31st meeting, on 19 July, the Council held a panel discussion on natural disasters with the resident coordinators. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2000/SR.31).

Action taken by the Council

4. At the 44th meeting, on 28 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Vladimir Sotirov (Bulgaria) introduced orally a draft decision, which read as follows:

> **"Activities of the humanitarian affairs segment**
>
> "The Economic and Social Council decides:
>
> "(a) To take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/55/82-E/2000/61). It welcomes progress made in strengthening the coordination of humanitarian assistance of the United Nations;
>
> "(b) To request the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its next humanitarian affairs segment on further progress in strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations."

5. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 2000/243.

6. After the adoption of the draft decision, statements were made by the representatives of France (on behalf of the European Union), the United States of America, Mexico, Algeria, Brazil and Canada and by

the observer for Nigeria (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China).

7. A statement was also made by the Vice-President of the Council, Vladimir Sotirov (Bulgaria).

Chapter VII
General segment

A. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits

1. At its substantive session, the Council held a discussion on integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits (agenda item 6) at its 35th and 45th meetings, on 21 and 28 July 2000. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2000/SR.35 and 45). The Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Letter dated 28 June 2000 from the Permanent Representatives of Egypt and Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the joint communiqué of the Tenth Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Group of Fifteen, held in Cairo on 19 and 20 June 2000 (A/55/139-E/2000/93);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the assessment of the progress made within the United Nations system, through the conference reviews, in the promotion of an integrated and coordinated implementation of a follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields (E/2000/57);

(c) Progress report of the Secretary-General on basic indicators for the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits at all levels (E/2000/60);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General entitled "The role of employment and work in poverty eradication: the empowerment and advancement of women" (E/2000/64);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General entitled "Implementation of agreed conclusions 1999/2 on the development of Africa: implementation and coordinated follow-up by the United Nations system of initiatives on African development" (E/2000/69).

Action taken by the Council

2. Under agenda item 6, the Council adopted resolutions 2000/26 and 2000/27 and decision 2000/290.

The role of employment and work in poverty eradication: empowerment and advancement of women

3. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "The role of employment and work in poverty eradication: empowerment and advancement of women" (E/2000/L.25), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Martin Belinga-Eboutou (Cameroon) on the basis of informal consultations.

4. At the same meeting, Felix Mbayu (Cameroon) introduced the draft resolution on behalf of the Vice-President of the Council.

5. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the United States made a statement.

6. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2000/26.

Basic indicators for the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits at all levels

7. At its 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution, entitled "Basic indicators for the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits at all levels" (E/2000/L.30), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Martin Belinga-Eboutou (Cameroon), on the basis of informal consultations.

8. At the same meeting, Felix Mbayu (Cameroon) introduced the draft resolution on behalf of the Vice-President.

9. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2000/27.

Documents considered in connection with the question of integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits

10. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council, on the proposal of the President, took note of a number of documents considered in connection with the question of integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits. See Council decision 2000/290.

B. Coordination, programme and other questions

11. At its substantive session, the Council held a discussion on coordination, programme and other questions (agenda item 7) at its 36th, 43rd, 44th and 45th meetings, on 24, 27 and 28 July 2000. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2000/SR.36, 43, 44 and 45). The Council had before it the following documents:

Reports of coordination bodies

(a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its fortieth session (A/55/16 (Part I) and Corr.1);[1]

(b) Annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 1999 (E/2000/53);

Proposed medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005

(c) Relevant sections of the proposed medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005 (A/55/6 (Prog.1-25));

Long-term programme of support for Haiti

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the elaboration of the long-term programme of support for Haiti (E/2000/63);

Tobacco or health

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Tobacco Control (E/2000/21);

International cooperation in the field of informatics

(f) Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in the field of informatics (E/2000/94).

12. At the 43rd meeting, on 27 July, the Chairman of the Committee for Programme and Coordination made a statement on sub-items 7 (a), "Reports of the coordination bodies", and 7 (b) "Proposed medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005".

Action taken by the Council

13. Under item 7, the Council adopted resolutions 2000/28 and 2000/29, and decisions 2000/235, 2000/236, 2000/291 and 2000/292.

1. Reports of coordination bodies

Annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 1999

14. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 1999" (E/2000/L.31), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Martin Belinga-Eboutou (Cameroon).

15. At the same meeting, Felix Mbayu (Cameroon) introduced the draft decision on behalf of the Vice-President.

16. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 2000/291.

Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of coordination, programme and other questions

17. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council, on the proposal of the Vice-President, took note of a number of documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of coordination, programme and other questions. See Council decision 2000/292.

2. Proposed medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005

18. No proposals were submitted under this sub-item.

3. Long-term programme of support for Haiti

19. At the 43rd meeting, on 27 July, the Council had before it a draft decision, entitled "Long-term programme of support for Haiti" (E/2000/L.18), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Martin Belinga-Eboutou (Cameroon).

20. At the same meeting, Felix Mbayu (Cameroon) introduced the draft decision on behalf of the Vice-President.

21. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 2000/235.

22. After the adoption of the draft decision, statements were made by the representatives of Canada and the United States.

4. Tobacco or health

23. At the 43rd meeting, the Council had before it a draft decision, entitled "Tobacco or health" (E/2000/L.19), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Martin Belinga-Eboutou (Cameroon).

24. At the same meeting, Felix Mbayu (Cameroon) introduced the draft decision on behalf of the Vice-President.

25. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 2000/236.

5. International cooperation in the field of informatics

The need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States

26. At the 43rd meeting, on 27 July, the representative of Lesotho, also on behalf of Austria, Belgium, China, France, Germany, Ireland,[2] Italy, Luxembourg,[2] Nigeria,[2] Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution entitled "The need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States" (E/2000/L.20). Subsequently, Belarus joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

27. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2000/28.

28. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the observer for Nigeria.

Information and communications technologies task force

29. At the 44th meeting, on 28 July, the representative of Lesotho, in his capacity as Chairman of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Informatics, introduced a draft resolution, entitled "Information and communications technologies task force" (E/2000/L.27).

30. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2000/29.

C. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B

31. At its substantive session, the Council held a discussion on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B (agenda item 8) at its 37th meeting, on 24 July 2000. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2000/SR.37). The Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields and cooperation between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions (A/55/180-E/2000/67 and Corr.1);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting an informal summary of the special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, held on 18 April 2000 (E/2000/79);

(c) Consolidated report of the Secretary-General on the work of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council (E/2000/85).

Action taken by the Council

32. Under agenda item 8, the Council decided to defer further consideration of this matter to its resumed session of 2000.

D. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

33. At its substantive session, the Council considered the question of the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (agenda item 9) at its 42nd and 45th meetings, on 27 and 28 July 2000. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2000/SR.42 and 45). The Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/55/72 and Corr.1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (A/55/137-E/2000/95);

(c) Letter dated 3 July 2000 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the Secretary-General (A/55/144-E/2000/87);

(d) Information submitted by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system on their activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (E/2000/68).

Action taken by the Council

34. Under agenda item 9, the Council adopted resolution 2000/30.

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

35. At the 42nd meeting, on 27 July, the representative of Cuba, also on behalf of Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda,[2] Benin, Bolivia, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire,[2] Ethiopia,[2] Fiji, Indonesia, Iraq,[2] Lebanon,[2] the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,[2] Mali,[2] Papua New Guinea,[2] Saint Kitts and Nevis,[2] Saint Lucia, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands,[2] Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic and Viet Nam, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations" (E/2000/L.17). Subsequently, the Sudan, Nigeria[2] and Pakistan joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

36. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 27 to 0 with 18 abstentions. See Council resolution 2000/30. The voting was as follows:[3]

In favour:

Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Fiji, Indonesia, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela, Viet Nam.

Against:

None.

Abstaining:

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

37. After the draft resolution was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Russian Federation and Japan.

E. Regional cooperation

38. At its substantive session, the Council held a discussion on regional cooperation (agenda item 10) at its 38th and 39th meetings, on 25 July 2000. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1999/SR.38 and 39). The Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields (E/2000/10);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields: cooperation with other regional bodies (E/2000/10/Add.1);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields: trends and activities (E/2000/10/Add.2);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields: matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention (E/2000/10/Add.3);

(e) Summary of the economic survey of Europe, 1999 (E/2000/11);

(f) Summary of the economic and social situation in Africa, 1999 (E/2000/12);

(g) Summary of the economic and social survey of Asia and the Pacific, 2000 (E/2000/13);

(h) Summary of the economic survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1999 (E/2000/14);

(i) Summary of the survey of economic and social developments in the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia region, 1999-2000 (E/2000/15).

Action taken by the Council

39. Under item 10, the Council adopted resolutions 2000/4 to 2000/8 and decision 2000/226.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation (E/2000/10/Add.3)

Amendment of the terms of reference of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific: inclusion of Georgia in the geographical scope of the Commission and its admission as a member of the Commission

40. At the 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted a draft resolution entitled "Amendment of the terms of reference of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific: inclusion of Georgia in the geographical scope of the Commission and its admission as a member of the Commission", recommended by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (E/2000/10/Add.3, chap. I, sect. A). See Council resolution 2000/4.

Decade of Great Mekong Subregional Development Cooperation, 2000-2009

41. At the 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted a draft resolution entitled "Decade of Greater Mekong Subregional Development Cooperation, 2000-2009", recommended by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (E/2000/10/Add.3, chap. I, sect. A). See Council resolution 2000/5.

Regional cooperation on space applications for sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific

42. At the 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted a draft resolution entitled "Regional cooperation on space applications for sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific", recommended by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (E/2000/10/Add.3, chap. I, sect. A). See Council resolution 2000/6.

Establishment of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

43. At the 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted a draft resolution entitled "Establishment of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean", recommended by the Economic

Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (E/2000/10/Add.3, chap. I, sect. B). See Council resolution 2000/7.

Place and date of the twenty-ninth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

44. At the 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted a draft resolution entitled "Place and date of the twenty-ninth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean", recommended by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (E/2000/10/Add.3, chap. I, sect. B). See Council resolution 2000/8.

Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of regional cooperation

45. At the 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council took note of the documents considered in connection with the question of regional cooperation. See Council decision 2000/226.

F. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

46. At its substantive session, the Council considered the question of the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (agenda item 11) at its 42nd and 45th meetings, on 27 and 28 July 2000. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2000/SR.42 and 45). The Council had before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by ESCWA on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/55/84-E/2000/16).

Action taken by the Council

47. Under agenda item 11, the Council adopted resolution 2000/31 and draft decision 2000/293.

Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

48. At the 42nd meeting, on 27 July, the representative of Saudi Arabia, also on behalf of Afghanistan,[2] Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh,[2] Cuba, Egypt,[2] Indonesia, Jordan,[2] Lebanon,[2] the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,[2] Morocco, Oman, Qatar,[2] the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates[2] and Palestine,[4] introduced a draft resolution entitled "Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan" (E/2000/L.16).

49. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 41 to 1, with 1 abstention. See Council resolution 2000/31. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Angola, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Greece, India Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela, Viet Nam.

Against:

United States of America.

Abstaining:

Croatia.

50. After the draft resolution was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of France (on behalf of the European Union), Norway, Japan and the Russian Federation.

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by ESCWA on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

51. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council, on the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council, took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by ESCWA on the Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/55/84-E/2000/16). See Council decision 2000/293.

G. Non-governmental organizations

52. At its resumed organizational session, the Council had before it, at its 7th meeting, on 3 May 2000, under item 2, "Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters", the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed 1999 session (E/1999/109/Add.2 (Part I)).

53. At its substantive session, the Council held a discussion on non-governmental organizations (agenda item 12) at its 43rd and 45th meetings, on 27 and 28 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2000/SR.43 and 45). The Council had before it the following documents: report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on the first and second part of its 2000 session (E/2000/88 (Part I) and Add.1; E/2000/88 (Part II) and Corr.1 and Add.1).

54. At its resumed substantive session, the Council considered the question of non-governmental organizations at its 46th meeting, on 18 October 2000. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2000/SR.46). The Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on the first and second part of its 2000 session (E/2000/88 (Part I) and Add.1; E/2000/88 (Part II) and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2);

(b) Letter dated 9 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council, transmitting the appeal of the Transnational Radical Party (E/2000/110);

(c) Letter dated 17 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2000/111).

Action taken by the Council

55. Under agenda item 2, the Council adopted decisions 2000/214, 2000/215 and 2000/216.

56. Under agenda item 12, the Council adopted decisions 2000/294 and 2000/295.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed 1999 session (E/1999/109/Add.2 (Part I)

Application for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

57. At its 7th meeting, on 3 May, the Council adopted draft decision I, entitled "Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations", recommended by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/1999/109/Add.2 (Part I), chap. I). See Council decision 2000/214.

Expansion of the participation of non-governmental organizations on the Roster for the purposes of the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development

58. At its 7th meeting, on 3 May, the Council adopted draft decision II, entitled "Expansion of the participation of non-governmental organizations on the Roster for the purposes of the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development", recommended by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/1999/109/Add.2 (Part I), chap. I). See Council decision 2000/215.

59. After the adoption of the draft decision, a statement was made by the representative of the Russian Federation.

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed 1999 session and provisional agenda for the 2000 session of the Committee

60. At its 7th meeting, on 3 May, the Council adopted draft decision III, entitled "Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed 1999 session and provisional agenda for the 2000 session of the Committee", recommended by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/1999/109/Add.2 (Part I), chap. I). See Council decision 2000/216.

Request for a resumed substantive session of 2000 of the Economic and Social Council to finalize consideration of agenda item 12

61. At the 43rd meeting, on 27 July 2000, the representative of Cuba introduced a draft decision, correcting its title to read "Request for a resumed substantive session of 2000 of the Economic and Social Council to finalize consideration of agenda item 12" (E/2000/L.21).

62. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the representative of the United States requested the deletion of subparagraph (b) of the draft decision.

63. At the same meeting, general statements were made by the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic and Cuba.

64. At the 45th meeting, following a request by the representative of Cuba, the Council rejected, by a recorded vote of 17 to 21, with 7 abstentions, the proposal to delete subparagraph (b) of the draft decision. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America.

Against:

Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, China, Colombia, Cuba, Indonesia, Oman, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela, Viet Nam.

Abstaining:

Brazil, Costa Rica, Fiji, India, Japan, Mexico, Morocco.

65. Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Canada, Japan and the Russian Federation.

66. At the 45th meeting, the representative of Cuba revised subparagraph (a) of the draft decision by inserting the words "the four draft decisions" after the words "To take action on".

67. At the same meeting, the draft decision was adopted, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 24 to 2, with 19 abstentions. See Council decision 2000/294. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, China, Colombia, Cuba, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Oman, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela, Viet Nam.

Against:

Canada, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

68. Before the vote, a statement was made by the representative of the United States. After the adoption of the draft decision, a statement was made by the representative of France (on behalf of the European Union).

Suspension of consultative status

69. At the 43rd meeting, on 27 July, the representative of the Russian Federation made a statement and withdrew a draft decision entitled "Suspension of consultative status" (E/2000/L.22).

Resumed 2000 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to consider the response of the Transnational Radical Party

70. At its 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Resumed 2000

session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to consider the response of the Transnational Radical Party" (E/2000/88 (Part I)/Add.1).

71. At the same meeting, the Russian Federation made a statement and corrected the draft decision in the second line by replacing the words "a half day" by the words "one day".

72. At its 45th meeting, on 28 July, following statements by the representatives of Canada, Cuba and Pakistan, the draft decision was adopted as orally revised. See Council decision 2000/295.

73. At the same meeting, after the adoption of the draft decision, a statement was made by the representative of France.

74. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Sudan made a statement.

Action taken by the Council at its resumed session

75. Under agenda item 12, the Council adopted decisions 2000/306, 2000/307, 2000/308, 2000/309 and 2000/310.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on the first and second part of its 2000 session (E/2000/88 (Part I))

Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

76. At the 46th meeting, on 18 October, the Council adopted draft decision I, entitled "Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations", recommended by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/2000/88 (Part I), chap. I). See Council decision 2000/306.

Suspension of consultative status

77. At the 46th meeting, on 18 October, the Vice-President of the Council, Martin Belinga-Eboutou (Cameroon), informed the Council that, following informal consultations held on draft decision II, entitled "Suspension of consultative status" (E/2000/88 (Part I), chap. I), the draft decision had been replaced by two new draft decisions, entitled "Suspension of consultative status of the International Council of the Associations for Peace in the Continents" (E/2000/L.35) and "Suspension of consultative status of the Transnational Radical Party" (E/2000/L.36).

Suspension of consultative status of the International Council of the Associations for Peace in the Continents

78. At the 46th meeting, on 18 October, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Suspension of consultative status of the International Council of the Associations for Peace in the Continents" by a recorded vote of 25 to 18, with 9 abstentions. See Council decision 2000/307. The voting was as follows:[5]

In favour:

Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Belarus, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, China, Colombia, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Honduras, Indonesia, Mexico, Oman, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela, Viet Nam.

Against:

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Norway, Poland, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Benin, Brazil, Costa Rica, Fiji, India, Mauritius, Morocco, New Zealand, Sierra Leone.

79. Statements in explanation of vote before the vote were made by the representatives of Cuba, the United States of America, Japan and the Russian Federation.

Suspension of consultative status of the Transnational Radical Party

80. At the 46th meeting, on 18 October, the Council had before it the draft decision entitled "Suspension of consultative status of the Transnational Radical Party" (E/2000/L.36).

81. At the same meeting, the representative of France requested a recorded vote on the draft decision, on behalf of the European Union and also on behalf of the

Central and Eastern European countries associated with the European Union (Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia) and the other associated countries (Cyprus and Malta), which aligned themselves with the request.

82. Also at the 46th meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Italy and Bolivia.

83. At the same meeting, the Council rejected the draft decision by a recorded vote of 20 to 23, with 9 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Belarus, Bolivia, China, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Oman, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela, Viet Nam.

Against:

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Comoros, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sierra Leone, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Fiji, Mauritius, Morocco, Pakistan, Rwanda, Suriname.

84. Statements in explanation of vote before the vote were made by the representatives of Sierra Leone, the Russian Federation, Cuba, China, Canada, the United States of America and Japan; statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of Bolivia, Cuba, Algeria and Mexico.

85. Statements were also made by the representative of the Sudan and the observer for Turkey.

Resumed 2000 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

86. At the 46th meeting, on 18 October, the Council was informed that in connection with draft decision III, entitled "Resumed 2000 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations" (E/2000/88 (Part I), chap. I), the dates of the resumed session would be from 15 to 26 January 2001.

87. At the same meeting, the Council adopted draft decision III, recommended by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, as orally corrected. See Council decision 2000/308.

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2000 session and provisional agenda for the 2001 session of the Committee

88. At the 46th meeting, on 18 October, the Council adopted draft decision IV, entitled "Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2000 session and provisional agenda for the 2001 session of the Committee" (E/2000/88 (Part I), chap. I). See Council decision 2000/309.

Follow-up to the twenty-third and twenty-fourth special sessions of the General Assembly

89. At the 46th meeting, on 18 October, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Follow-up to the twenty-third and twenty-fourth special sessions of the General Assembly" (E/2000/L.37), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Martin Belinga-Eboutou (Cameroon), on the basis of informal consultations.

90. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of Algeria, Pakistan, Cuba, Cameroon, India and Japan, the title of the draft decision, which had read "Follow-up to the twenty-third and twenty-fourth special sessions of the General Assembly", was corrected to read "Participation of non-governmental organizations in the forty-fifth session of the Commission on the Status of Women and the thirty-ninth session of the Commission for Social Development". Also, in the last line of the draft decision, the words "decision 1996/315 of 14 November 1996" were replaced by the words "resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996".

91. Also at the 46th meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision, as orally corrected. See Council decision 2000/310.

92. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic and China.

H. Economic and environmental questions

93. At its substantive session, the Council considered economic and environmental questions (agenda item 13) at its 40th to 45th meetings, on 26, 27 and 28 July 2000. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2000/SR.40-45). The Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Letter dated 17 April 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Tajikistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/55/60-E/2000/17);

(b) Note by the Secretariat on assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (E/2000/45).

Action taken by the Council

94. Under agenda item 13, the Council adopted resolution 2000/32.

Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions

95. At its 44th meeting, on 28 July 2000, the representative of Bulgaria, also on behalf of Poland, Romania,[2] the Russian Federation, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia[2] and Ukraine, subsequently joined by Greece, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions" (E/2000/L.26). In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Bulgaria orally revised operative paragraph 4 by deleting the words "a separate sub-item of".

96. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the representative of France (on behalf of the European Union) made a statement.

97. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised. See Council resolution 2000/32.

1. Sustainable development

98. The Council considered the question of sustainable development (agenda item 13 (a)) at its 40th, 41st, 43rd and 45th meetings, on 26, 27 and 28 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2000/SR.40, 41, 43 and 45). The Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Letter dated 27 April 2000 from Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Egypt and Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Cairo Declaration and Cairo Plan of Action adopted by the Africa-European Union Summit, held in Cairo on 3 and 4 April 2000 under the aegis of the Organization of African Unity and the European Union (A/54/855-E/2000/44);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on measures taken in the United Nations system to accelerate progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 (A/55/78-E/2000/56);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General containing a draft international development strategy for the first decade of the new millennium (A/55/89-E/2000/80);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the international cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon (A/55/99-E/2000/86);

(e) Letter dated 17 July from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/55/157-E/2000/101);

(f) Letter dated 17 July from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/55/159-E/2000/103);

(g) Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its eighth session (E/2000/29);[6]

(h) Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its second session (E/2000/33);[7]

(i) Letter dated 22 July 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Maldives to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2000/97);

(j) Letter dated 18 July 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Maldives to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2000/104).

99. At its resumed substantive session, the Council considered the question of sustainable development (agenda item 13 (a)) at its 46th meeting, on 18 October

2000. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2000/SR.46).

Action taken by the Council

100. Under agenda item 13 (a), the Council adopted resolutions 2000/33, 2000/34 and 2000/35, and decisions 2000/227 and 2000/296.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its eighth session (E/2000/29)

Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its eighth session and provisional agenda for the ninth session of the Commission

101. At the 41st meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted a draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its eighth session and provisional agenda for the ninth session of the Commission", recommended by the Commission on Sustainable Development (E/2000/29, chap. I, sect. A). See Council decision 2000/227.

International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon

102. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon" (E/2000/L.28), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Martin Belinga-Eboutou (Cameroon), on the basis of informal consultations.

103. At the same meeting, Felix Mbayu (Cameroon) introduced the draft resolution on behalf of the Vice-President.

104. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2000/33.

Report of the Committee for Development Policy

105. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Committee for Development Policy" (E/2000/L.29), submitted by the Vice-President, Martin Belinga-Eboutou (Cameroon), on the basis of informal consultations.

106. At the same meeting, Felix Mbayu (Cameroon) introduced the draft resolution on behalf of the Vice-President.

107. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of France (on behalf of the European Union) and New Zealand.

108. At the same meeting, the observer for Nigeria (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) made a statement.

109. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally corrected. See Council resolution 2000/34.

United Nations Forum on Forests

110. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, Bagher Asadi (Islamic Republic of Iran) informed the Council on the status of the consultations he had been conducting on options for placing the United Nations Forum on Forests within the United Nations intergovernmental machinery.

111. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the President (Indonesia), the Council decided to authorize Mr. Asadi to continue his consultations with a view to submitting conclusions for consideration by the Council at its resumed substantive session. See Council decision 2000/296.

112. After the adoption of the decision, the President (Indonesia) made a statement.

113. Also after the adoption of the decision, the representative of France (on behalf of the European Union) made a statement.

114. After the adoption of the decision, the observer for Nigeria (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) made a statement.

115. At the 46th meeting, on 18 October 2000, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests on its fourth session" (E/2000/L.32), submitted by the President of the Council on the basis of informal consultations held on his behalf by the Chairman of the consultations, Bagher Asadi (Islamic Republic of Iran).

116. At the same meeting, the Chairman of the consultations informed the Council of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

117. Also at the 46th meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2000/35.

2. Public administration and finance

118. The Council considered the question of public administration and finance (agenda item 13 (b)) at its 41st, 42nd and 45th meetings, on 26, 27 and 28 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2000/SR.41, 42 and 45). The Council had before it the following document: report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Group of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance at its fifteenth meeting (E/2000/66).

Action taken by the Council

119. Under agenda item 13 (b), the Council adopted draft decisions 2000/231 and 2000/297.

Recommendations made by the Group of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance at its fifteenth meeting (E/2000/66)

120. At the 42nd meeting, on 27 July, the Council endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Group of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance at its fifteenth meeting (E/2000/66). See Council decision 2000/231.

Document considered in connection with the question of public administration and finance

121. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council took note of the document considered in connection with the question of public administration and finance. See Council decision 2000/297.

3. Water supply and sanitation

122. The Council considered the question of water supply and sanitation (agenda item 13 (c)) at its 41st, 42nd and 45th meetings, on 26, 27 and 28 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2000/SR.41, 42 and 45). The Council had before it a note by the Secretary-General on the progress made in providing safe water supply and sanitation for all during the 1990s (A/55/65-E/2000/19).

Action taken by the Council

123. Under agenda item 13 (c), the Council adopted decision 2000/298.

Document considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of water supply and sanitation

124. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council, on the proposal of the President, took note of the document considered in connection with the question of water supply and sanitation. See Council decision 2000/298.

4. Cartography

125. The Council considered the question of cartography (agenda item 13 (d)) at its 40th, 41st and 45th meetings, on 26 and 28 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2000/SR.40, 41 and 45). The Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Letter dated 9 February 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/54/747-E/2000/6);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the Fifteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific (E/2000/48);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the twentieth session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (E/2000/49).

Action taken by the Council

126. Under agenda item 13 (d), the Council adopted decisions 2000/229, 2000/230 and 2000/299.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the Fifteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific (E/2000/48)

127. At the 41st meeting, on 26 July, the Council endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the Fifteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific (E/2000/48, para. 16 (a) and (b)). See Council decision 2000/229.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the twentieth session of the Group of Experts on Geographical Names (E/2000/49)

128. At the 41st meeting, on 26 July, the Council endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the twentieth session of the Group of Experts on Geographical Names (E/2000/49, para. 7 (a) and (b)). See Council decision 2000/230.

Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of cartography

129. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, on the proposal of the President, the Council took note of a number of documents considered in connection with the question of cartography. See Council decision 2000/299.

5. Population and development

130. The Council considered the question of population and development (agenda item 13 (e)) at its 41st, 42nd and 45th meetings, on 26, 27 and 28 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2000/SR.41, 42 and 45). The Council had before it the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its thirty-third session (E/2000/25).[8]

Action taken by the Council

131. Under agenda item 13 (e), the Council adopted draft decision 2000/233.

Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its thirty-third session and provisional agenda for the thirty-fourth session of the Commission

132. At the 42nd meeting, on 27 July, the Council adopted a draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its thirty-third session and provisional agenda for the thirty-fourth session of the Commission", recommended by the Commission on Population and Development (E/2000/25, chap. I, sect. A). See Council decision 2000/233.

6. Statistics

133. The Council considered the question of statistics (agenda item 13 (f)) at its 40th, 41st and 45th meetings, on 26 and 28 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2000/SR.40, 41 and 45). The Council had before it the report of the Statistical Commission on its thirty-first session (E/2000/24).[9]

Action taken by the Council

134. Under agenda item 13 (f), the Council adopted draft decision 2000/228.

Report of the Statistical Commission on its thirty-first session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-second session of the Commission

135. At the 41st meeting, on 26 July, the Council considered a draft decision entitled "Report of the Statistical Commission on its thirty-first session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-second session of the Commission", recommended by the Statistical Commission (E/2000/24, chap. I, sect. A).

136. At the same meeting, the Secretary orally amended the draft decision by inserting the words "and requests the Commission to provide clarification on the issues raised by Nigeria on behalf of the Group of 77 and China as contained in the summary records of the Council" after the words "Takes note of the report of the Statistical Commission on its thirty-first session".

137. Also, at the same meeting, the Director of the United Nations Statistics Division made a statement.

138. At the same meeting, the representatives of Egypt, the Syrian Arab Republic, Canada, Saint Lucia and Honduras made statements.

139. Also at the same meeting, the observers for Australia and Nigeria (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) made statements.

140. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision, as orally amended. See Council decision 2000/228.

7. International cooperation in tax matters

141. The Council considered the question of international cooperation in tax matters (agenda item 13 (g)) at its 41st, 42nd and 45th meetings, on 26, 27 and 28 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2000/SR.41, 42 and 45). The Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the ninth meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/1999/84 and Corr.1);

(b) Letter dated 6 June 2000 from the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2000/96).

Action taken by the Council

142. Under agenda item 13 (g), the Council adopted decisions 2000/232 and 2000/300.

Recommendations made by the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters at its ninth meeting (E/1999/84 and Corr.1)

143. At the 42nd meeting, on 27 July, the Council endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the ninth meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Tax Matters (E/1999/84 and Corr.1, sect. VI). See Council decision 2000/232.

Document considered in connection with the question of international cooperation in tax matters

144. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, on the proposal of the President, the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the ninth meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters, as corrected in the corrigendum to the report (E/1999/84/Corr.1) and further corrected by inserting, after the word "Thereafter" in paragraph 40, second sentence, the words "taking fully into account the fact that some Member States expressed their desire that the report be as accurate as possible". See Council decision 2000/300.

8. Functioning of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, including its role in coordinating science and technology for development

145. The Council considered the question of the functioning of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, including its role in coordinating science and technology for development (agenda item 13 (h)) at its 40th, 41st and 45th meetings, on 26 and 28 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2000/SR.40, 41 and 45). The Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the proposals for strengthening the coordination of the mechanisms of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development with the objective of promoting complementarity of activities within the United Nations system (A/55/96-E/2000/84).

Action taken by the Council

146. Under agenda item 13 (h), the Council adopted decision 2000/301.

Document considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of the functioning of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, including its role in coordinating science and technology for development

147. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, on the proposal of the President, the Council took note of the document considered in connection with the question of the functioning of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, including its role in coordinating science and technology for development. See Council decision 2000/301.

I. Social and human rights questions

148. The Council considered social and human rights questions at its resumed organizational sessions (agenda item 2) and at its substantive session (agenda items 14 (a) to (g)) at its 7th, 8th, 10th and 43rd to 45th meetings, on 3 May, 16 June and 27 and 28 July 2000. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2000/SR.7, 8, 10 and

43-45). The Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Statement submitted by the International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2000/NGO/1);

Advancement of women (agenda item 14 (a))

(b) Letter dated 27 April 2000 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Egypt and Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Cairo Declaration and Cairo Plan of Action adopted by the Africa-European Union Summit, held in Cairo on 3 and 4 April 2000 under the aegis of the Organization of African Unity and the European Union (A/54/855-E/2000/44);

(c) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on the work of its twenty-second session (A/55/38 (Part I));[10]

(d) Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its forty-fourth session (E/2000/27);[11]

(e) Report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its twentieth session (E/2000/58);

(f) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on the implementation of the revitalization measures (E/2000/59);

(g) Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (E/2000/77);

(h) Note by the Secretary-General on the assessment of activities undertaken by the United Nations system under the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, 1996-2001 (E/2000/78);

(i) Letter dated 14 July 2000 from the Alternate Permanent Representative of the Dominican Republic of the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/2000/98);

Social development (agenda items 2 and 14 (b))

(j) Letter dated 27 April 2000 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Egypt and Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Cairo Declaration and Cairo Plan of Action adopted by the Africa-European Union Summit, held in Cairo on 3 and 4 April 2000 under the aegis of the Organization of African Unity and the European Union (A/54/855-E/2000/44);

(k) Letter dated 2 May 2000 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Beijing Declaration on the Rights of People with Disabilities in the New Century (A/54/861-E/2000/47);

(l) Letter dated 28 June 2000 from the Permanent Representatives of Egypt and Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the joint communiqué of the Tenth Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Group of Fifteen, held in Cairo on 19 and 20 July 2000 (A/55/139-E/2000/93);

(m) Overview of the *2000 Report on the World Social Situation* (E/2000/9);

(n) Report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-eighth session (E/2000/26 and Corr.1);[12]

Crime prevention and criminal justice (agenda item 14 (c))

(o) Letter dated 28 June 2000 from the Permanent Representatives of Egypt and Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the joint communiqué of the Tenth Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Group of Fifteen, held in Cairo on 19 and 20 June 2000 (A/55/139-E/2000/93);

(p) Report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty (E/2000/3 and Corr.1);

(q) Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its ninth session (E/2000/30);[13]

Narcotic drugs (agenda item 14 (d))

(r) Letter dated 27 April 2000 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Egypt and Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Cairo Declaration and Cairo Plan of Action adopted by the Africa-European Union Summit, held in Cairo on 3 and 4 April 2000 under the aegis of the Organization of African Unity and the European Union (A/54/855-E/2000/44);

(s) Letter dated 28 June 2000 from the Permanent Representatives of Egypt and Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the joint communiqué of the Tenth Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Group of Fifteen, held in Cairo on 19 and 20 June 2000 (A/55/139-E/2000/93);

(t) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-third session (E/2000/28);[14]

(u) Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999 (E/INCB/1999/1);

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (agenda item 14 (e))

(v) Letter dated 27 April 2000 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Egypt and Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Cairo Declaration and Cairo Plan of Action adopted by the Africa-European Union Summit, held in Cairo on 3 and 4 April 2000 under the aegis of the Organization of African Unity and the European Union (A/54/855-E/2000/44);

(w) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (E/2000/18 and Corr.1 and 2);[15]

Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (agenda item 14 (f))

(x) Letter dated 27 April 2000 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Egypt and Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Cairo Declaration and Cairo Plan of Action adopted by the Africa-European Union Summit, held in Cairo on 3 and 4 April 2000 under the aegis of the Organization of African Unity and the European Union (A/54/855-E/2000/44);

(y) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the preparatory process for the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (E/2000/75);

Human rights (agenda items 2 and 14 (g))

(z) Letter dated 27 April 2000 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Egypt and Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Cairo Declaration and Cairo Plan of Action adopted by the Africa-European Union Summit, held in Cairo on 3 and 4 April 2000 under the aegis of the Organization of African Unity and the European Union (A/54/855-E/2000/44);

(aa) Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (A/55/41);[16]

(bb) Letter dated 28 June 2000 from the Permanent Representatives of Egypt and Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the joint communiqué of the Tenth Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Group of Fifteen, held in Cairo on 19 and 20 June 2000 (A/55/139-E/2000/93);

(cc) Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its twentieth and twenty-first sessions (E/2000/22 and Corr.1);[17]

(dd) Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its fifty-sixth session (E/2000/23 (Parts I and II) and Add.1);[18]

(ee) Letter dated 26 April 2000 from the Chairman of the fifty-sixth session of the Commission on Human Rights addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council, containing a draft resolution on optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, recommended by the Commission for approval by the Council at its resumed organizational session and adoption by the General Assembly (E/2000/42 and Add.1);

(ff) Letter dated 27 April 2000 from the Chairman of the fifty-sixth session of the Commission

on Human Rights addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council concerning proposals adopted by the Commission regarding special procedures or mandates (E/2000/43);

(gg) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting General Comments Nos. 27-29 of the Human Rights Committee (E/2000/76);

(hh) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to the Economic and Social Council (E/2000/83);

(ii) Letter dated 24 July 2000 from the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the President of the Economic and Social Council concerning implementation of an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice (E/2000105);

(jj) Letter dated 27 July 2000 from the Chairperson of the Commission on Human Rights addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council concerning Economic and Social Council decision 2000/218 (E/2000/106);

(kk) Letter dated 22 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council concerning Economic and Social Council decision 2000/218 (E/2000/107).

Action taken by the Council

Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with social and human rights questions

149. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, on the proposal of the President, the Council took note of a number of reports under item 14. See Council decision 2000/289.

150. Before the decision was adopted, the representative of Cuba made a statement.

1. Advancement of women

151. Under agenda item 14 (a), the Council adopted resolutions 2000/9, 2000/23 and 2000/24, and decision 2000/237.

Action taken by the Council

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its forty-fourth session (E/2000/27)

Situation of women and girls in Afghanistan

152. At the 43rd meeting, on 27 July, the Council adopted draft resolution I, entitled "Situation of women and girls in Afghanistan", recommended by the Commission on the Status of Women (E/2000/27, chap. I, sect. A). See Council resolution 2000/9.

The situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

153. At the 43rd meeting, on 27 July, the representative of the United States of America made a statement regarding draft resolution II, entitled "The situation of and assistance to Palestinian women", recommended by the Commission on the Status of Women (E/2000/27, chap. I, sect. A).

154. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the draft resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 42 to 1, with 2 abstentions. See Council resolution 2000/23. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Angola, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela, Viet Nam.

Against:

United States of America.

Abstaining:

Canada, Norway.

155. After the draft resolution was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic, Canada and Norway.

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its forty-fourth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fifth session of the Commission

156. At the 43rd meeting, on 27 July, the Council adopted a draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its forty-fourth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fifth session of the Commission", recommended by the Commission on the Status of Women (E/2000/27, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/237.

Revitalization and strengthening of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

157. At the 43rd meeting, on 27 July, the observer for Nigeria,[2] on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, as well as Austria, France, Greece, Ireland,[2] Italy, the Netherlands,[2] Portugal and Spain,[2] introduced a draft resolution entitled "Revitalization and strengthening of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women" (E/2000/L.23).

158. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2000/24.

159. After the draft resolution was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of France and China, and by the observers for Nigeria (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China) and the Dominican Republic.

2. Social development

160. Under agenda item 14 (b), the Council adopted resolutions 2000/1, 2000/10, and 2000/25 and decision 2000/238.

Action taken by the Council

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-eighth session (E/2000/26 and Corr.1 and E/2000/L.4)

Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing

161. At the 7th meeting, on 3 May, the Council had before it draft resolution I, entitled "Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing" (E/2000/L.4), recommended by the Commission for Social Development (see E/2000/26, chap. I, sect. A).

162. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council read out a statement of programme budget implications pertaining to the draft resolution.

163. The Council then approved the draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly. See Council resolution 2000/1.

164. At its 97th plenary meeting, on 25 May 2000, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution. See General Assembly resolution 54/262.

Further promotion of equalization of opportunities by, for and with persons with disabilities

165. At the 43rd meeting, on 27 July, the Council adopted draft resolution II, entitled "Further promotion of equalization of opportunities by, for and with persons with disabilities", recommended by the Commission for Social Development (E/2000/26, chap. I, sect. A). See Council resolution 2000/10.

166. Before the draft resolution was adopted, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

Report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-eighth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-ninth session of the Commission

167. At the 43rd meeting, on 27 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-eighth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-ninth session of the

Commission", recommended by the Commission for Social Development (E/2000/26, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/238.

International Year of Volunteers

168. At the 43rd meeting, on 27 July, the representative of Japan, on behalf of Armenia,[2] Australia,[2] Austria, Bangladesh,[2] Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chile,[2] Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus,[2] the Czech Republic, Ecuador,[2] El Salvador,[2] Fiji, Finland,[2] France, Germany, Greece, Guyana,[2] Hungary,[2] Ireland,[2] Italy, Jamaica,[2] Japan, Kyrgyzstan,[2] Lesotho, Luxembourg,[2] Malta,[2] Mexico, the Netherlands,[2] New Zealand, Norway, Peru,[2] the Philippines,[2] Portugal, the Republic of Korea,[2] Slovakia,[2] South Africa,[2] Spain,[2] Thailand,[2] The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia[2] and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution entitled "International Year of Volunteers" (E/2000/L.12). Subsequently, Argentina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic,[2] Guatemala,[2] Israel,[2] Latvia,[2] Lebanon,[2] Monaco,[2] Nepal,[2] Panama,[2] Romania,[2] Slovenia,[2] Tunisia[2] and Venezuela joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

169. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2000/25.

170. After the draft resolution was adopted, the representative of the Russian Federation made a statement.

3. Crime prevention and criminal justice

171. Under agenda item 14 (c), the Council adopted resolutions 2000/11 to 2000/15 and decision 2000/239.

Action taken by the Council

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its ninth session (E/2000/30)

Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century

172. At the 43rd meeting, on 27 July, the Council considered draft resolution I, entitled "Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century", recommended by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/2000/30, chap. I, sect. A). The attention of the Council was drawn to the statement of programme budget implications contained in annex II to the report of the Commission.

173. At the same meeting, the representative of Poland proposed to amend the second preambular paragraph of the draft resolution by inserting the words "Member States of the United Nations and the other States participating at the" before the words "high-level segment".

174. At the same meeting, the Council approved the draft resolution, as amended, for adoption by the General Assembly. See Council resolution 2000/11.

Follow-up to the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

175. At the 43rd meeting, on 27 July, the Council approved draft resolution II, entitled "Follow-up to the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders", recommended by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/2000/30, chap. I, sect. A) for adoption by the General Assembly. See Council resolution 2000/12.

An effective international legal instrument against corruption

176. At the 43rd meeting, on 27 July, the Council approved draft resolution III, entitled "An effective international legal instrument against corruption", recommended by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/2000/30, chap. I, sect. A) for adoption by the General Assembly. See Council resolution 2000/13.

Basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters

177. At the 43rd meeting, on 27 July, the Council adopted draft resolution I, entitled "Basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters", recommended by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/2000/30, chap. I, sect. B). See Council resolution 2000/14.

Implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power

178. At the 43rd meeting, on 27 July, the Council adopted draft resolution II, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power", recommended by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/2000/30, chap. I, sect. B). See Council resolution 2000/15.

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its ninth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the tenth session of the Commission

179. At the 43rd meeting, on 27 July, the Council adopted a draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its ninth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the tenth session of the Commission", which had been recommended by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/2000/30, chap. I, sect. C). See Council decision 2000/239.

4. Narcotic drugs

180. Under agenda item 14 (d), the Council adopted resolutions 2000/16 to 2000/18 and decisions 2000/240 and 2000/241.

Action taken by the Council

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-third session (E/2000/28)

Inclusion of international drug control as a topic for the Millennium Assembly and the Millennium Summit of the United Nations

181. At the 43rd meeting, on 27 July, the Council adopted draft resolution I, entitled "Inclusion of international drug control as a topic for the Millennium Assembly and the Millennium Summit of the United Nations", recommended by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/2000/28, chap. I, sect. A). See Council resolution 2000/16.

Promotion of the design of national and regional prevention programmes through an interdisciplinary approach

182. At the 43rd meeting, on 27 July, the Council adopted draft resolution II entitled "Promotion of the design of national and regional prevention programmes through an interdisciplinary approach", recommended by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/2000/28, chap. I, sect. A). See Council resolution 2000/17.

Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs

183. At the 43rd meeting, on 27 July, the Council adopted draft resolution III, entitled "Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs", recommended by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/2000/28, chap. I, sect. A). See Council resolution 2000/18.

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-third session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fourth session of the Commission

184. At the 43rd meeting, on 27 July, the Council adopted draft decision I, entitled "Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-third session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fourth session of the Commission", recommended by the Commission (E/2000/28, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/240.

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

185. At the 43rd meeting, on 27 July, the Council adopted draft decision II, entitled "Report of the International Narcotics Control Board", recommended by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/2000/28, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/241.

5. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

186. No proposals were submitted under this sub-item.

6. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

187. No proposals were submitted under this sub-item.

7. Human rights

188. Under agenda item 14 (g), the Council adopted resolutions 2000/2, 2000/3, 2000/21 and 2000/22, and decisions 2000/218 to 2000/221 and 2000/244 to 2000/288.

189. At its resumed substantive session, the Council considered human rights (agenda item 14 (g)) at its 48th meeting, on 22 November 2000. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2000/SR.48). The Council had before it the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its fifth special session (E/2000/112)[19] and the statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council on the administrative and programme budget implications of Commission on Human Rights resolution S-5/1 (E/2000/112/Add.1).

Action taken by the Council

Recommendation contained in the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its twentieth and twenty-first sessions (E/2000/22 and Corr.1)

Additional regular session of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

190. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council considered draft decision I, entitled "Additional regular session of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights", recommended by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/2000/22 and Corr.1, chap. I).

191. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of Canada and Japan, the Council decided to defer action on the draft decision to a resumed session.

Recommendation contained in the letter dated 26 April 2000 from the Chairman of the fifty-sixth session of the Commission on Human Rights addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2000/42/Add.1)

Question of draft optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

192. At the 8th meeting, on 10 May, the Council approved a draft resolution, entitled "Question of draft optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/42/Add.1) for adoption by the General Assembly. See Council resolution 2000/2.

193. At its 97th plenary meeting, on 25 May 2000, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution. See General Assembly resolution 54/263.

Recommendations contained in the excerpt from the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its fifty-sixth session for consideration by the Economic and Social Council at its resumed organizational session for 2000 (E/2000/L.5)

Procedure for dealing with communications concerning human rights

194. At the 10th meeting, on 16 June, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Procedure for dealing with communications concerning human rights", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/L.5, chap. I, sect. A). See Council resolution 2000/3.

Question of the realization in all countries of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and study of special problems which the developing countries face in their efforts to achieve these human rights

195. At the 10th meeting, on 16 June, the Council adopted draft decision 1, entitled "Question of the realization in all countries of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and study of special problems which the developing countries face in their efforts to achieve these human rights", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/L.5, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/218.

196. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the attention of the Council was drawn to a letter from the Chairperson of the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/106) and a letter from the Representative of Germany (E/2000/107) which contained the text of the decision, as adopted by the Council at its 10th meeting, on 16 June 2000 (see E/2000/L.5).

197. At the same meeting, the Council agreed to include the corrected version of the draft decision in its official records.

The right to food

198. At the 10th meeting, on 16 June, the Council voted on draft decision 2, recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/L.5, chap. I, sect. B). The draft decision was adopted by a recorded vote of 39 to 1, with 1 abstention. See Council decision 2000/219. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela, Viet Nam.

Against:

Czech Republic.

Abstaining:

United States of America.

199. After the draft decision was adopted, a statement was made by the representative of the United States of America.

Human rights defenders

200. At the 10th meeting, on 16 June, the Council voted on draft decision 3, entitled "Human rights defenders" recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/L.5, chap. I, sect. B). The draft decision was adopted by a recorded vote of 29 to 2, with 11 abstentions. See Council decision 2000/220. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Suriname, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

Against:

Cuba, Syrian Arab Republic.

Abstaining:

Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Oman, Russian Federation, Sudan, Viet Nam.

201. After the adoption of the draft decision, statements were made by the representatives of Cuba, China, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Sudan, Viet Nam and Saudi Arabia.

Effects of structural adjustment policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights

202. At the 10th meeting, on 16 June, the Council voted draft decision 4, entitled "Effects of structural adjustment policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights" recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/L.5, chap. I,

sect. B). The draft decision was rejected by a recorded vote of 18 to 18, with 5 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela, Viet Nam.

Against:

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Belarus, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Russian Federation.

203. At the same meeting, following a statement made by the representative of Benin, the representatives of Cuba and the Syrian Arab Republic moved, under rule 57 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council, that the draft decision be reconsidered. Statements against the motion were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Portugal. The Council carried the motion for reconsideration of the draft decision by a recorded vote of 20 to 16, with 7 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela, Viet Nam.

Against:

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Belarus, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Mexico, Norway, Russian Federation.

204. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision by a recorded vote of 20 to 18, with 5 abstentions. See Council decision 2000/221. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela, Viet Nam.

Against:

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Belarus, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Russian Federation.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its fifty-sixth session (E/2000/23 (Part I) and Add.1)

Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

205. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft resolution I, entitled "Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. A). See Council resolution 2000/21.

Establishment of a permanent forum on indigenous issues

206. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council considered draft resolution 3, entitled "Establishment of a permanent forum on indigenous issues", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. A). A statement of programme budget implications of the draft resolution, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Council, was contained in document E/2000/23/Add.1.

207. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2000/22.

208. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Cuba

and the United States of America; after the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Denmark, also on behalf of Finland, Norway and Sweden.

Strengthening of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

209. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 1, entitled "Strengthening of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/244.

The use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

210. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, at the request of the representative of the United States of America, the Council voted on draft decision 2, entitled "The use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). The draft decision was adopted by a recorded vote of 29 to 9, with 9 abstentions. See Council decision 2000/245. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Belarus, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela, Viet Nam.

Against:

Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Japan, Norway, Poland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, France, Greece, Italy, New Zealand, Portugal.

211. Before the draft decision was adopted, a statement was made by the representative of Cuba.

The right to development

212. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 3, entitled "The right to development", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/246.

Human rights and extreme poverty

213. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 6, entitled "Human rights and extreme poverty", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/247.

Situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

214. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 7, entitled "Situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/248.

Human rights situation in southern Lebanon and western Bekaa

215. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, at the request of the representative of the United States, the Council voted on draft decision 8, entitled "Human rights situation in southern Lebanon and western Bekaa", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). The draft decision was adopted by a recorded vote of 43 to 1, with no abstentions. See Council decision 2000/249. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Angola, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela, Viet Nam.

Against:

United States of America.

Abstaining:

None.

Situation of human rights in Iraq

216. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council voted on draft decision 9, entitled "Situation of human rights in Iraq", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). The draft decision was adopted by a recorded vote of 26 to none, with 17 abstentions. See Council decision 2000/250. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against:

None.

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bahrain, Belarus, Burkina Faso, China, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Morocco, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela, Viet Nam.

217. Before the draft decision was adopted, a statement was made by the observer for Iraq.

Situation of human rights in Afghanistan

218. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 10, entitled "Situation of human rights in Afghanistan", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/251.

Situation of human rights in Equatorial Guinea and assistance in the field of human rights

219. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 11, entitled "Situation of human rights in Equatorial Guinea and assistance in the field of human rights", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/252.

Situation of human rights in Burundi

220. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 12, entitled "Situation of human rights in Burundi", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/253.

Situation of human rights in Rwanda

221. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 13, entitled "Situation of human rights in Rwanda", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/254.

222. Before the adoption of the draft decision, a statement was made by the representative of Rwanda.

Situation of human rights in Myanmar

223. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 14, entitled "Situation of human rights in Myanmar", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/255.

Situation of human rights in Sierra Leone

224. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 15, entitled "Situation of human rights in Sierra Leone", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/256.

Situation of human rights in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina

225. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 16, entitled "Situation of human rights in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Croatia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/257.

226. Before the adoption of the draft decision, a statement was made by the representative of the Russian Federation.

Situation of human rights in the Sudan

227. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 17, entitled "Situation of human rights in the Sudan", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/258.

228. After the adoption of the draft decision, a statement was made by the representative of the Sudan.

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

229. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 18, entitled "Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/259.

Human rights and terrorism

230. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, at the request of the representative of the United States, the Council voted on draft decision 19, entitled "Human rights and terrorism", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). The draft decision was adopted by a recorded vote of 23 to 14, with 6 abstentions. See Council decision 2000/260. The voting was as follows:[20]

In favour:

Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Belarus, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Fiji, India, Indonesia, New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Suriname, Viet Nam.

Against:

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Norway, Poland, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining:

Croatia, Japan, Mexico, Syrian Arab Republic, United States of America, Venezuela.

231. After the adoption of the draft decision, statements were made by the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic and Algeria.

Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief

232. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 20, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/261.

Draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

233. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 21, entitled "Draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/262.

Question of arbitrary detention

234. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 22, entitled "Question of arbitrary detention", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/263.

Independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers

235. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 23, entitled "Independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/264.

Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

236. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 24, entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/265.

Elimination of violence against women

237. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 25, entitled "Elimination of violence against women", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/266.

Integrating the human rights of women throughout the United Nations system

238. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 26, entitled "Integrating the human rights of women throughout the United Nations system", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/267.

Human rights of migrants

239. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council had before it draft decision 27, entitled "Human rights of migrants", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). For action by the Council, see paragraph 235 below.

Human rights of persons with disabilities

240. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 28, entitled "Human rights of persons with disabilities", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/268.

Rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities

241. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 29, entitled "Rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/269.

Internally displaced persons

242. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 30, entitled "Internally displaced persons", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/270.

Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

243. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 31, entitled "Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/271.

Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights to elaborate a draft declaration in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 49/214 of 23 December 1994

244. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 32, entitled "Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights to elaborate a draft declaration in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 49/214 of 23 December 1994", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/272.

Situation in the Republic of Chechnya of the Russian Federation

245. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, at the request of the representative of the Russian Federation, the Council voted on draft decision 33, entitled "Situation in the Republic of Chechnya of the Russian Federation", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). The draft decision was adopted by a recorded vote of 21 to 6, with 15 abstentions. See Council decision 2000/273. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against:

Belarus, China, Cuba, India, Russian Federation, Viet Nam.

Abstaining:

Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Saint Lucia, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela.

246. Before the adoption of the draft decision, a statement was made by the representative of the Russian Federation; after the adoption of the draft decision, a statement was made by the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Abduction of children from northern Uganda

247. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 34, entitled "Abduction of children from northern Uganda", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/ 274.

Towards a culture of peace

248. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 36, entitled "Towards a culture of peace", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/275.

National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

249. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 37, entitled "National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/276.

Situation of human rights in Haiti

250. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 38, entitled "Situation of human rights in Haiti", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/277.

Situation of human rights in Cambodia

251. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 39, entitled "Situation of human rights in Cambodia", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/278.

Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights

252. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 40, entitled "Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23 and Add.1, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/279.

Rights of the child

253. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 42, entitled "Rights of the child", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/280.

Human rights and thematic procedures

254. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 43, entitled "Human rights and thematic procedures", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/281.

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights

255. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 44, entitled "Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/282.

The rights of non-citizens

256. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 45, entitled "The rights of non-citizens", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/283.

Enhancing the effectiveness of the mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights

257. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 46, entitled "Enhancing the

effectiveness of the mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/284.

Dates of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Human Rights

258. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 47, entitled "Dates of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Human Rights", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/285.

Organization of the work of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Human Rights

259. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 48, entitled "Organization of the work of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Human Rights", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/286.

Question of resources for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

260. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council adopted draft decision 49, entitled "Question of resources for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2000/287.

Proclamation of 18 December as International Migrant's Day

261. At the 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council considered draft decision 27, entitled "Human rights of migrants", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23, chap. I, sect. B).

262. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of France (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Mexico and Cuba.

263. Also at the same meeting, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Proclamation of 18 December as International Migrant's Day" (E/2000/L.24), which had been submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Martin Belinga-Eboutou (Cameroon), on the basis of informal consultations.

264. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision contained in document E/2000/L.24. See Council decision 2000/288.

265. In the light of the adoption of the draft decision contained in document E/2000/L.24, the Council agreed to take no action on draft decision 27 recommended by the Commission on Human Rights.

Action taken by the Council at its resumed session

266. Under agenda item 14 (g), the Council adopted decision 2000/311.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its fifth special session (E/2000/112) and administrative and programme budget implications of Commission on Human Rights resolution S-5/1 (E/2000/112/Add.1)

Grave and massive violations of the human rights of the Palestinian people by Israel

267. At its 48th meeting, on 22 November, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Grave and massive violations of the human rights of the Palestinian people by Israel" (E/2000/112, chap. I), which had been recommended for adoption by the Commission on Human Rights.

268. At the same meeting, the President reported on the outcome of informal consultations held on the draft decision.

269. Also at the 48th meeting, following a statement by the Director of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Council adopted the draft decision by a recorded vote of 21 to 19, with 11 abstentions. See Council decision 2000/311. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bahrain, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, China, Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela, Viet Nam.

Against:

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Angola, Brazil, Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Honduras, Lesotho, Mexico, Russian Federation, Rwanda.

270. Before the draft decision was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Japan and the observers for Israel and Palestine; after the draft decision was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of New Zealand, France (on behalf of the European Union and also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia), Canada and India.

Notes

[1] To be issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/55/16).

[2] In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

[3] The representative of India indicated that for technical reasons his vote was not registered and should have been in favour.

[4] In accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/250.

[5] The representative of Lesotho indicated that his vote should have been reflected as abstaining instead of against.

[6] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 9.*

[7] Ibid., *Supplement No. 13.*

[8] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5.*

[9] Ibid., *Supplement No. 4.*

[10] To be issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/55/38).

[11] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 7.*

[12] Ibid., *Supplement No. 6.*

[13] Ibid., *Supplement No. 10.*

[14] Ibid., *Supplement No. 8.*

[15] To be issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 12.*

[16] Ibid., *Supplement No. 41.*

[17] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 2.*

[18] To be issued as ibid., *Supplement No. 3.*

[19] Ibid., *Supplement No. 22.*

[20] The delegation of Morocco stated that although its vote had not been recorded, it had intended to vote in favour of the draft decision.

Chapter VIII
Elections, appointments, nominations and confirmations

1. The Council considered the question of elections, appointments, nominations and confirmations at its organizational and resumed organizational sessions (agenda item 4) and its substantive session (agenda item 1). The question was considered at the 1st, 3rd, 7th, 8th, 45th and 46th meetings, on 27 January, 4 February, 3 and 10 May, 28 July and 18 October 2000. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2000/SR.1, 3, 7, 8, 45 and 46). The Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Annotated provisional agenda for the organizational and resumed organizational sessions for 2000 (E/2000/2 and Add.1);

(b) Draft decision entitled "Elections to the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees", submitted by the President and members of the Bureau of the Council on the basis of informal consultations held pursuant to paragraph 2 (1) of Council decision 1988/77 (E/2000/L.1, draft decision VII);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of members of the functional commissions of the Council (E/2000/L.2);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (E/2000/L.2/Add.1);

(e) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 19 members of the Commission on Human Settlements (E/2000/L.2/Add.2);

(f) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 13 members of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (E/2000/L.2/Add.3);

(g) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 14 members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (E/2000/L.2/Add.4);

(h) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 14 members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund (E/2000/L.2/Add.5);

(i) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of nine members of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/2000/L.2/Add.6, Add.9 and Add.10);

(j) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of nine members of the Programme Coordination Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (UNAIDS) (E/2000/L.2/Add.7);

(k) Note by the Secretary-General on the appointment of five members of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (E/2000/L.2/Add.8);

(l) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 10 members of the Committee for the United Nations Population Award (E/2000/L.2/Add.11 and Corr.1);

(m) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of six members of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme (E/2000/L.2/Add.12);

(n) Note by the Secretary-General on the appointment of 24 members of the Committee for Development Policy (E/2000/L.2/Add.13).

Action taken by the Council

2. Under the item on elections, the Council adopted decisions 2000/201 A, B, C, D, E and F.

Chapter IX
Organizational matters

1. The Council held its organizational session for 2000 at United Nations Headquarters on 27 January and 1 and 4 February 2000 (1st to 3rd meetings), a resumed organizational session on 28 February, 9 March, 3, 10 and 12 May and 16 June (4th and 5th and 7th to 10th meetings), a special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions on 18 April (6th meeting), its substantive session at United Nations Headquarters from 5 to 28 July (11th to 45th meetings) and a resumed substantive session at United Nations Headquarters on 18 October and 22 November 2000 (46th to 48th meetings). An account of the proceedings is contained in the summary records (E/2000/SR.1-48).

A. Action taken by the Council

2. At its organizational session for 2000, the Council adopted nine decisions concerning organizational matters. See Council decisions 2000/202 to 2000/210.

3. At its resumed organizational session for 2000, the Council adopted three resolutions and 12 decisions concerning organizational matters. See Council resolutions 2000/1 to 2000/3 and decisions 2000/211 to 2000/222.

4. At its substantive session of 2000, the Council adopted four decisions concerning organizational matters. See decisions 2000/223, 2000/224 A and B, 2000/225 and 2000/302.

5. At its resumed substantive session of 2000, the Council adopted one decision concerning organizational matters. See Council decision 2000/303.

B. Proceedings

6. The 1st meeting, on 27 January, was opened by the President of the Economic and Social Council for 1999, Paolo Fulci (Italy). Upon election, the President of the Council for 2000, Makarim Wibisono (Indonesia), made a statement.

1. Bureau of the Council

7. Pursuant to paragraph 2 (k) of its resolution 1988/77, the Council met on 27 January for the purpose of electing its Bureau.

8. At the 1st meeting, the Council elected, by acclamation, Martin Belinga-Eboutou (Cameroon), Bernd Niehous (Costa Rica), Vladimir Sotirov (Bulgaria) and Gerhard Pfanzelter (Austria) Vice-Presidents of the Council for 2000.

2. Agenda of the organizational session for 2000

9. The Council considered the agenda of its organizational session at the 1st meeting, on 27 January. It had before it the annotated provisional agenda (E/2000/2 and Add.1).

10. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the agenda of its organizational session (see annex I to the present report).

3. Basic programme of work of the Council for 2000 and 2001

11. The Council considered its basic programme of work for 2000 and 2001 at the 3rd meeting, on 4 February. It had before it a note by the Secretary-General containing the proposed basic programme of work for 2000 and 2001 (E/2000/1) and the draft proposals thereon submitted by the President and members of the Bureau (E/2000/L.1).

12. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decisions concerning organizational matters contained in document E/2000/L.1. See Council decisions 2000/202 to 2000/208.

4. Venue of the Fifteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific

13. At the 3rd meeting, on 4 February, the Council had before it a letter dated 3 February 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Council containing an offer from the Government of Malaysia to host the Fifteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific, from

10 to 14 April 2000, in Kuala Lumpur (E/2000/5). The Council decided to accept the offer. See Council decision 2000/209.

5. Amendment of the terms of reference of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

14. At the 3rd meeting, on 4 February, following a statement by the representative of China, the Council decided to amend the terms of reference of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. See Council decision 2000/210.

6. Resumed thirty-eighth session of the Commission for Social Development

15. At the 4th meeting, on 28 February, the Council had before it a note by the Secretariat containing the recommendation of the Commission for Social Development that the Council authorize it to hold a resumed session, for one day, to complete the work of its thirty-eighth session (E/2000/L.3). The Council decided to authorize the Commission to hold a resumed session. See Council decision 2000/211.

7. Devastation caused by the floods in Mozambique

16. At the 5th meeting, on 9 March, the Council decided to authorize its President to transmit to the Government of Mozambique his statement on the devastation caused by the floods in that country. See Council decision 2000/212.

8. Participation of intergovernmental organizations in the work of the Economic and Social Council

17. At the 7th meeting, on 3 May, the Council granted consultative status with the Council to the Asian and Pacific Development Centre and to the Inter-American Development Bank. See Council decision 2000/213.

9. Working arrangements for the substantive session of 2000 of the Economic and Social Council

18. At the 7th meeting, on 3 May, the Council agreed to a change in the schedule of its substantive session. See Council decision 2000/217.

10. Reports of the regional meetings of the regional commissions on the theme of the high-level segment of the Council

19. At the 10th meeting, on 16 June, the Council agreed to circulate as official documents of the Council the reports of the regional meetings of the regional commissions on the theme of its high-level segment. See Council decision 2000/222.

11. Agenda of the substantive session of 2000

20. At the 11th meeting, on 5 July, the Council considered the agenda and organization of work of its substantive session of 2000. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Annotated provisional agenda (E/2000/100);

(b) Proposed programme of work for the substantive session of 2000 (E/2000/L.6).

21. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the agenda of the substantive session of 2000 (see annex I) and approved the programme of work of the session. See Council decision 2000/223.

12. Requests from non-governmental organizations for hearings

22. At its 15th meeting, on 7 July , the Council, on the recommendation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (see E/2000/82), approved the requests made by non-governmental organizations to be heard by the Council at its substantive session of 2000, under the agenda items indicated in the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations. See Council decision 2000/223.

13. Resumed 2000 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

23. At its 33rd and 39th meetings, on 20 and 25 July, the Council authorized the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to hold a resumed 2000 session for half a day on Friday, 21 July 2000, and for half a day on Thursday, 27 July 2000, to consider replies received from the non-governmental organizations whose consultative status had been recommended for suspension. See Council decision 2000/224 A and B.

14. Suspension of rule 22 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council

24. At its 34th meeting, on 21 July, upon the recommendation of the Bureau and without setting a precedent, the Council decided to suspend rule 22 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council and to request Felix Mbayu, Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Cameroon, to preside over the general segment of the Council in lieu of Martin Belinga-Eboutou (Cameroon), Vice-President, who was unable to preside due to circumstances beyond his control. See Council decision 2000/225.

15. Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

25. At its 45th meeting, on 28 July, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees", submitted by the representative of Mexico (E/2000/L.11). At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 2000/302.

16. Themes for the 2001 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council

26. At the 46th meeting, on 18 October 2000, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Themes for the substantive session of 2001 of the Economic and Social Council" (E/2000/L.34), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Martin Belinga-Eboutou (Cameroon), on the basis of informal consultations.

27. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 2000/303.

17. Dates of sessions of subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council in 2001

Dates of the fifth session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

28. At its 46th meeting, on 18 October, the Council decided that the fifth session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development should be held in Geneva from 21 to 25 May 2001.

Dates of the thirty-fourth session of the Commission on Population and Development

29. At its 46th meeting, on 18 October, the Council decided that the thirty-fourth session of the Commission on Population and Development should be held from 2 to 6 April 2001.

Annex I

Agendas of the organizational and resumed organizational sessions for 2000 and the substantive session of 2000

Agenda of the organizational and resumed organizational sessions for 2000

Adopted by the Council at its 1st meeting, on 27 January 2000

1. Election of the Bureau.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Basic programme of work of the Council.
4. Elections, nominations and confirmations.

Agenda of the substantive session of 2000

Adopted by the Council at its 11th meeting, on 5 July 2000

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

High-level segment

2. Development and international cooperation in the twenty-first century: the role of information technology in the context of a knowledge-based global economy.

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment

3. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation:
   (a) Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council:
      (i) Resources and funding of the operational activities for development;
      (ii) Simplification and harmonization of programming, operational and administrative procedures;
      (iii) Progress report on the implementation of the triennial comprehensive policy review;
   (b) Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme.

Coordination segment

4. Coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the following themes:

(a) Assessment of the progress made within the United Nations system, through the conference reviews, in the promotion of an integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields;

(b) Coordinated implementation by the United Nations system of the Habitat Agenda.

Humanitarian affairs segment

5. Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance.

General segment

6. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits.

7. Coordination, programme and other questions:

(a) Reports of coordination bodies;

(b) Proposed medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005;

(c) Long-term programme of support for Haiti;

(d) Tobacco or health;

(e) International cooperation in the field of informatics.

8. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B.

9. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.

10. Regional cooperation.

11. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan.

12. Non-governmental organizations.

13. Economic and environmental questions:

(a) Sustainable development;

(b) Public administration and finance;

(c) Water supply and sanitation;

(d) Cartography;

(e) Population and development;

(f) Statistics;

(g) International cooperation in tax matters;

(h) Functioning of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, including its role in coordinating science and technology for development.

14. Social and human rights questions:

(a) Advancement of women;

(b) Social development;

(c) Crime prevention and criminal justice;

(d) Narcotic drugs;

(e) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

(f) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

(g) Human rights.

Annex II

Composition of the Council and its subsidiary and related bodies

Economic and Social Council

(54 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2000	*Membership in 2001*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Algeria	Andorra	2003
Angola	Angola	2002
Austria	Argentina	2003
Bahrain	Austria	2002
Belarus	Bahrain	2002
Belgium	Benin	2002
Benin	Bolivia	2001
Bolivia	Brazil	2003
Brazil	Bulgaria	2001
Bulgaria	Burkina Faso	2002
Burkina Faso	Cameroon	2002
Cameroon	Canada	2001
Canada	China	2001
China	Costa Rica	2002
Colombia	Croatia	2002
Comoros	Cuba	2002
Costa Rica	Czech Republic	2001
Croatia	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2001
Cuba	Denmark	2001
Czech Republic	Egypt	2003
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Ethiopia	2003
Denmark	Fiji	2002
Fiji	France	2002
France	Germany	2002
Germany	Georgia	2003
Greece	Guinea-Bissau	2001
Guinea-Bissau	Honduras	2001
Honduras	Indonesia	2001
India	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2003
Indonesia	Italy	2003
Italy	Japan	2002
Japan	Malta[a]	2002
Lesotho	Mexico	2002
Mauritius	Morocco	2001
Mexico	Nepal	2003
Morocco	Netherlands	2003
New Zealand	Nigeria	2003
Norway	Norway	2001
Oman	Pakistan	2003
Pakistan	Peru	2003
	Portugal	2002

Membership in 2000	*Membership in 2001*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Poland	Republic of Korea	2003
Portugal	Romania	2003
Russian Federation	Russian Federation	2001
Rwanda	Rwanda	2001
Saint Lucia	Saudi Arabia	2001
Saudi Arabia	South Africa	2003
Sierra Leone	Sudan	2002
Sudan	Suriname	2002
Suriname	Syrian Arab Republic	2001
Syrian Arab Republic	Uganda	2003
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2001
United States of America	United States of America	2003
Venezuela	Venezuela	2001
Viet Nam		

Functional commissions and subcommissions

Statistical Commission

(24 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2000	*Membership in 2001*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Argentina	Argentina	2001
Australia	Australia	2001
Botswana	Botswana	2001
China	China	2003
Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	2001
Czech Republic	Czech Republic	2004
Germany	France	2004
Hungary	Germany	2001
Iceland	Greece	2004
India	Hungary	2003
Jamaica	Iceland	2001
Japan	India	2004
Mexico	Jamaica	2004
Morocco	Japan	2004
Netherlands	Mexico	2004
Pakistan	Morocco	2003
Peru	Pakistan	2003
Portugal	Peru	2003
Romania	Romania	2003
Russian Federation	Russian Federation	2001
Tunisia	Tunisia	2001
Uganda	Uganda	2003
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2004
United States of America	United States of America	2003

Commission on Population and Development

(47 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2000	*Membership in 2001*[b]	*Term expires on 31 December*
Algeria	Algeria	2003
Bangladesh	Austria	2004
Belarus	Bangladesh	2004
Belgium	Belarus	2003
Brazil	Belgium	2004
Burundi	Brazil	2003
Cameroon	Burundi	2002
Canada	Cameroon	2004
Chile	Chile	2002
China	China	2001
Costa Rica	Croatia	2002
Côte d'Ivoire	El Salvador	2001
Croatia	France	2003
El Salvador	Germany	2004
Ethiopia	Ghana	2004
France	Guinea	2002
Germany	Haiti	2002
Guinea	India	2001
Haiti	Indonesia	2004
Hungary	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2002
India	Italy	2002
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Jamaica	2001
Italy	Japan	2003
Jamaica	Kenya	2003
Japan	Lithuania	2004
Kenya	Malawi	2001
Malawi	Malaysia	2004
Malaysia	Mexico	2001
Mexico	Netherlands	2003
Netherlands	Niger	2001
Niger	Nigeria	2001
Nigeria	Pakistan	2003
Pakistan	Peru	2004
Panama	Philippines	2001
Paraguay	Republic of Korea	2001
Philippines	Russian Federation	2001
Republic of Korea	South Africa	2001
Russian Federation	Sweden	2001
South Africa	Turkey	2004
Sweden	Uganda	2003
Thailand	Ukraine	2001

Membership in 2000	*Membership in 2001*	*Term expires on 31 December*
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Yemen	2002
United States of America		
Yemen		

Commission for Social Development

(46 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2000	*Membership in 2001*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Algeria	Algeria	2002
Argentina	Argentina	2002
Belarus	Austria	2004
Benin	Bangladesh	2004
Cameroon	Belarus	2003
Canada	Benin	2003
Chile	Bulgaria	2004
China	China	2004
Croatia	Croatia	2002
Cuba	Czech Republic	2004
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2002
Dominican Republic	Denmark	2004
Ecuador	Dominican Republic	2002
Finland	Ecuador	2003
France	El Salvador	2004
Germany	France	2003
Ghana	Gabon	2004
Guatemala	Germany	2003
Guinea	Ghana	2003
Haiti	Guatemala	2003
India	Guinea	2002
Indonesia	Haiti	2002
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Indonesia	2003
Jamaica	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2002
Japan	Italy	2004
Malawi	Jamaica	2004
Malta	Japan	2003
Morocco	Kazakhstan	2004
Netherlands	Kenya	2004
Nigeria	Mexico	2004
Pakistan	Morocco	2002
Peru	Nigeria	2003
Philippines	Peru	2003
Poland	Republic of Korea	2003
Republic of Korea	Russian Federation	2003
Romania	South Africa	2004
Russian Federation	Spain	2002
South Africa	Sudan	2003
Spain	Sweden	2002
Sudan	Swaziland	2002
Sweden	Switzerland	2004
	Thailand	2002

Membership in 2000	*Membership in 2001*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Turkey	United States of America	2003
Uganda	Viet Nam	2004
United States of America		

Commission on Human Rights

(53 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2000	*Membership in 2001*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Argentina	Algeria	2003
Bangladesh	Argentina	2002
Bhutan	Belgium	2003
Botswana	Brazil	2002
Brazil	Burundi	2002
Burundi	Cameroon	2003
Canada	Canada	2003
Chile	China	2002
China	Colombia	2001
Colombia	Costa Rica	2003
Congo	Cuba	2003
Cuba	Czech Republic	2002
Czech Republic	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2003
Ecuador	Djibouti	2003
El Salvador	Ecuador	2002
France	France	2001
Germany	Germany	2002
Guatemala	Guatemala	2003
India	India	2003
Indonesia	Indonesia	2002
Italy	Italy	2002
Japan	Japan	2002
Latvia	Latvia	2001
Liberia	Liberia	2001
Luxembourg	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2003
Madagascar	Madagascar	2001
Mauritius	Malaysia	2003
Mexico	Mauritius	2001
Morocco	Mexico	2001
Nepal	Niger	2001
Niger	Nigeria	2002
Nigeria	Norway	2001
Norway	Pakistan	2001
Pakistan	Peru	2003
Peru	Poland	2003
Philippines	Portugal	2002
Poland	Qatar	2001
Portugal	Republic of Korea	2001
Qatar	Romania	2001
Republic of Korea	Russian Federation	2003
Romania	Saudi Arabia	2003
Russian Federation	Senegal	2003
Rwanda	South Africa	2003
Senegal	Spain	2002

Membership in 2000	*Membership in 2001*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Spain	Swaziland	2002
Sri Lanka	Syrian Arab Republic	2003
Sudan	Thailand	2003
Swaziland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2003
Tunisia	United States of America	2001
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Uruguay	2003
United States of America	Venezuela	2003
Venezuela	Viet Nam	2003
Zambia	Zambia	2002

Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights

(26 members)

Members elected on 6 April 1998, for a four-year term, by the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-fourth session

José Bengoa (Chile)

Erica-Irene A. Daes (Greece)

Alternate: Kalliopi Koufa (Greece)

Fan Guoxiang (China)

Alternate: Zhong Shukong (China)

Héctor Fix-Zamudio (Mexico)

Alternate: Alfonso Gómez-Robledo Veduzco (Mexico)

Rajenda Kalidas Wimala Goonesekere (Sri Lanka)

Alternate: Deepika Udagama (Sri Lanka)

El-Hadji Guissé (Senegal)

Françoise Jane Hampson (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Alternate: Helena Cook (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Louis Joinet (France)

Alternate: Emmanuel Decaux (France)

Joseph Oloka-Onyango (Uganda)

Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro (Brazil)

Alternate: Marilia S. Zelner Gonçalves (Brazil)

Teimuraz O. Ramishvili (Russian Federation)

Alternate: Vladimir Kartashkin (Russian Federation)

Yeung Kam Yeung Sik Yuen (Mauritius)

Soli Jehangir Sorabjee (India)

Members elected on 14 April 2000, for a four-year term, by the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-sixth session

Miguel J. Alfonso Martinez (Cuba)

Alternate: Juan Antonio Fernández Palacios (Cuba)

Asbjørn Eide (Norway)

Alternate: Jan Helgesen (Norway)

Iulia Antoanella Motoc (Romania)

Alternate: Victoria Sandru (Romania)

Stanislav Ogurtsov (Belarus)

Godfrey Bayour Preware (Nigeria)

Alternate: Christy Ezim Mbonu (Nigeria)

Manuel Rodríguez Cuadros (Peru)

So Gil Park (Republic of Korea)

Alternate: Chin Sung Chung (Republic of Korea)

Fried Van Hoof (Netherlands)

Alternate: Lammy Betten (Netherlands)

Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)

David Weissbrodt (United States of America)

Alternate: Barbara Frey (United States of America)

Fisseha Yimer (Ethiopia)

Yozo Yokota (Japan)

Alternate: Yoshiko Terao (Japan)

Leïla Zerrougui (Algeria)

Commission on the Status of Women

(45 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2000	*Membership in 2001*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Belgium	Argentina	2004
Benin	Azerbaijan	2004
Bolivia	Belgium	2002
Brazil	Benin	2003
Burundi	Bolivia	2001
Chile	Brazil	2003
China	Burundi	2002
Côte d'Ivoire	Chile	2003
Croatia	China	2003
Cuba	Côte d'Ivoire	2001
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Croatia	2003
	Cuba	2001
Denmark	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2002
Dominican Republic	Denmark	2003
Egypt	Dominican Republic	2003
Ethiopia	Egypt	2002
France	Germany	2004
Germany	Guinea	2004
Ghana	India	2001
India	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2001
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Italy	2002
Italy	Japan	2004
Japan	Kyrgyzstan	2003
Kyrgyzstan	Lesotho	2001
Lesotho	Lithuania	2002
Lithuania	Malawi	2003
Malawi	Malaysia	2001
Malaysia	Mexico	2002
Mexico	Mongolia	2002
Mongolia	Netherlands	2004
Morocco	Pakistan	2004
Paraguay	Peru	2004
Peru	Republic of Korea	2001
Poland	Russian Federation	2002
Republic of Korea	Rwanda	2001
Russian Federation	Saint Lucia	2001
Rwanda	Senegal	2002
Saint Lucia	Sri Lanka	2001
Senegal	Sudan	2001
Sri Lanka	Tunisia	2004
Sudan	Turkey	2002
Thailand	Uganda	2001
Turkey	United Kingdom of Great Britain and	

Membership in 2000	*Membership in 2001*	*Term expires on 31 December*
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Republic of Tanzania	2004
United States of America	United States of America	2003

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

(53 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2000 and 2001	*Term expires on 31 December*
Angola	2003
Argentina	2003
Australia	2001
Austria	2003
Benin	2003
Bolivia	2003
Brazil	2003
Canada	2003
Chile	2001
China	2001
Colombia	2001
Côte d'Ivoire	2001
Cuba	2003
Czech Republic	2003
Denmark	2003
Ecuador	2003
Egypt	2003
France	2003
Germany	2003
Ghana	2001
Greece	2003
India	2003
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2003
Italy	2003
Japan	2001
Kazakhstan	2003
Kyrgyzstan	2003
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2001
Lebanon	2001
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2003
Mauritius	2001
Mexico	2001
Mozambique	2003
Peru	2003
Philippines	2003
Portugal	2003
Republic of Korea	2003
Romania	2001
Russian Federation	2001
Sierra Leone	2001
Slovakia	2003

Membership in 2000 and 2001	*Term expires on 31 December*
Sudan	2003
Swaziland	2003
Switzerland	2001
Thailand	2003
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2003
Turkey	2001
Ukraine	2001
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2001
United States of America	2003
Uruguay	2001
Venezuela	2003

Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East

(24 members)

Afghanistan
Azerbaijan
Bahrain
Egypt
India
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan
Lebanon
Oman
Pakistan
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Sweden
Syrian Arab Republic
Tajikistan
Turkey
Turkmenistan
United Arab Emirates
Uzbekistan
Yemen

Commission on Crime Prevention And Criminal Justice

(40 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2000	*Membership in 2001*[c]	*Term expires on 31 December*
Algeria	Algeria	2002
Argentina	Argentina	2003
Belarus	Belarus	2002
Belgium	Belgium	2002
Benin	Bolivia	2002
Bolivia	Brazil	2003
Botswana	Bulgaria	2003
Brazil	Canada	2002
Canada	Colombia	2003
China	Costa Rica	2003
Costa Rica	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2003
Côte d'Ivoire	Egypt	2002
Ecuador	France	2003
Egypt	India	2003
France	Indonesia	2003
Germany	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2003
India	Jamaica	2002
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Japan	2002
Italy	Mexico	2003
Jamaica	Morocco	2002
Japan	Netherlands	2003
Mexico	Nigeria	2002
Morocco	Pakistan	2002
Nigeria	Peru	2002
Pakistan	Philippines	2002
Peru	Poland	2003
Philippines	Portugal	2003
Poland	Russian Federation	2002
Republic of Korea	Saudi Arabia	2003
Romania	Sierra Leone	2002
Russian Federation	South Africa	2002
Saudi Arabia	Spain	2002
Sierra Leone	Sudan	2002
South Africa	Thailand	2002
Spain	Togo	2003
Sudan	Tunisia	2002
Thailand	United States of America	2003
Togo	Uzbekistan	2003
Tunisia		
United States of America		

Commission on Sustainable Development

(53 members; three-year term)

Membership of ninth session	*Membership of tenth session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Algeria	Angola	2002
Angola	Australia	2003
Australia	Austria	2004
Belarus	Belarus	2003
Belgium/Finland[d]	Belgium	2002
Bolivia	Bolivia	2003
Brazil	Brazil	2004
Cameroon	Cameroon	2002
China	China	2002
Colombia	Colombia	2002
Côte d'Ivoire	Cuba	2002
Cuba	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2002
Czech Republic	Denmark	2002
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Ecuador	2004
	France	2004
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Germany	2002
	Ghana	2004
Denmark	Greece	2003
France	Guatemala	2003
Germany	Guyana	2002
Greece	Iceland	2004
Guatemala	India	2004
Guyana	Indonesia	2004
Hungary	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2004
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Italy	2002
Italy	Japan	2003
Japan	Kazakhstan	2002
Kazakhstan	Lebanon	2002
Lebanon	Madagascar	2003
Madagascar	Mali	2003
Mali	Mexico	2003
Mauritania	Mongolia	2004
Mauritius	Morocco	2004
Mexico	Mozambique	2002
Mozambique	Netherlands	2002
Netherlands	Nigeria	2004
New Zealand	Pakistan	2003
Nicaragua	Paraguay	2002
Pakistan	Poland	2003
Paraguay	Republic of Korea	2002
Peru	Republic of Moldova	2004
Philippines	Russian Federation	2002
Poland	Senegal	2004
Portugal	Slovenia	2004

Membership of ninth session	*Membership of tenth session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Republic of Korea	Sudan	2003
Russian Federation	Switzerland	2004
Spain	Thailand	2003
Sri Lanka	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2002
Sudan	Tunisia	2002
Thailand	Uganda	2003
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2003
Tunisia	United States of America	2003
Uganda	Venezuela	2004
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		
United States of America		

Commission on Science and Technology for Development

(33 members)

Membership in 2000	*Membership in 2001[a]*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Angola	Angola	2002
Austria	Austria	2004
Belarus	Belarus	2002
Belgium	Belgium	2002
Bolivia	Bolivia	2002
Brazil	Brazil	2004
Cameroon	Cameroon	2004
China	China	2002
Colombia	Colombia	2002
Cuba	Ethiopia	2002
Ethiopia	Germany	2002
Germany	Ghana	2004
Ghana	Greece	2002
Greece	Grenada	2004
Guinea	Indonesia	2002
Indonesia	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2002
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Jamaica	2004
Jamaica	Pakistan	2002
Pakistan	Paraguay	2002
Paraguay	Portugal	2002
Philippines	Romania	2002
Portugal	Russian Federation	2004
Republic of Korea	Slovakia	2004
Romania	Spain	2004
Russian Federation	Tunisia	2002
Slovakia	Uganda	2002
Spain		
Sri Lanka		
Tunisia		
Uganda		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		
United Republic of Tanzania		
United States of America		

Regional commissions

Economic Commission for Africa

Members

Algeria	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Angola	Madagascar
Benin	Malawi
Botswana	Mali
Burkina Faso	Mauritania
Burundi	Mauritius
Cameroon	Morocco
Cape Verde	Mozambique
Central African Republic	Namibia
Chad	Niger
Comoros	Nigeria
Congo	Rwanda
Côte d'Ivoire	Sao Tome and Principe
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Senegal
Djibouti	Seychelles
Egypt	Sierra Leone
Equatorial Guinea	Somalia
Eritrea	South Africa
Ethiopia	Sudan
Gabon	Swaziland
Gambia	Togo
Ghana	Tunisia
Guinea	Uganda
Guinea-Bissau	United Republic of Tanzania
Kenya	Zambia
Lesotho	Zimbabwe
Liberia	

Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolution 925 (XXXIV) of 6 July 1962.

Economic Commission for Europe

Members

Albania	Liechtenstein
Andorra	Lithuania
Armenia	Luxembourg
Austria	Malta
Azerbaijan	Monaco
Belarus	Netherlands
Belgium	Norway
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Poland
Bulgaria	Portugal
Canada	Republic of Moldova
Croatia	Romania
Cyprus	Russian Federation
Czech Republic	San Marino
Denmark	Slovakia
Estonia	Slovenia
Finland	Spain
France	Sweden
Georgia	Switzerland
Germany	Tajikistan
Greece	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Hungary	Turkey
Iceland	Turkmenistan
Ireland	Ukraine
Israel	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Italy	United States of America
Kazakhstan	Uzbekistan
Kyrgyzstan	Yugoslavia[f]
Latvia	

The Holy See participates in the work of the Commission in accordance with Commission decision N (XXXI) of 5 April 1976.

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Members

Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Bolivia
Brazil
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
France
Grenada
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Italy
Jamaica
Mexico
Netherlands
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Portugal
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Spain
Suriname
Trinidad and Tobago
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Uruguay
Venezuela

Associate members

Aruba
British Virgin Islands
Montserrat
Netherlands Antilles
Puerto Rico
United States Virgin Islands

Germany and Switzerland participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolutions 632 (XXII) of 19 December 1956 and 861 (XXXII) of 21 December 1961, respectively.

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Members

Afghanistan
Armenia
Australia
Azerbaijan
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia
China
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Fiji
France
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Japan
Kazakhstan
Kiribati
Kyrgyzstan
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Malaysia
Maldives
Marshall Islands
Micronesia (Federated States of)
Mongolia
Myanmar
Nauru
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Pakistan
Palau
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Republic of Korea
Russian Federation
Samoa
Singapore
Solomon Islands
Sri Lanka
Tajikistan
Thailand
Tonga
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Tuvalu
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Viet Nam

Associate members

American Samoa
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
Cook Islands
French Polynesia
Guam
Hong Kong, China
Macao, China
New Caledonia
Niue

Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolution 860 (XXXII) of 21 December 1961.

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Members

Bahrain
Egypt
Iraq
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Oman
Palestine
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Syrian Arab Republic
United Arab Emirates
Yemen

Standing committees

Committee for Programme and Coordination

(34 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2000	*Membership in 2001*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Argentina	Argentina	2002
Bahamas	Bahamas	2003
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	2002
Benin	Benin	2001
Brazil	Botswana	2003
Cameroon	Brazil	2002
China	Cameroon	2002
Comoros	China	2001
Cuba	Comoros	2001
Egypt	Cuba	2002
France	Egypt	2001
Gabon	France	2003
Germany	Gabon	2002
Indonesia	Germany	2002
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Indonesia	2002
Italy	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2002
Japan	Italy	2002
Mauritania	Japan	2001
Mexico	Mauritania	2002
Pakistan	Mexico	2003
Peru	Pakistan	2002
Poland	Peru	2002
Portugal	Poland	2002
Republic of Korea	Portugal	2002
Republic of Moldova	Republic of Korea	2001
Russian Federation	Republic of Moldova	2002
San Marino	Russian Federation	2003
Uganda	San Marino	2002
Ukraine	Ukraine	2002
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2002
United States of America	United Republic of Tanzania	2003
Uruguay	United States of America	2003
Zambia	Uruguay	2001
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	2002

Commission on Human Settlements

(58 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2000	*Membership in 2001*[8]	*Term expires on 31 December*
Algeria	Algeria	2003
Argentina	Argentina	2002
Bangladesh	Austria	2004
Barbados	Barbados	2003
Belarus	Benin	2003
Belgium	Bolivia	2002
Benin	Brazil	2002
Bolivia	Cameroon	2002
Brazil	Chile	2002
Cameroon	China	2004
Chile	Colombia	2003
China	Croatia	2003
Colombia	Czech Republic	2003
Croatia	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2002
Czech Republic	Finland	2002
Democratic Republic of the Congo	France	2004
	Gabon	2002
Ecuador	Gambia	2002
Ethiopia	Germany	2003
Finland	Greece	2003
France	Guinea	2004
Gabon	India	2003
Gambia	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2002
Germany	Iraq	2004
Greece	Italy	2004
India	Jamaica	2004
Indonesia	Japan	2002
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Jordan	2003
Italy	Kenya	2003
Jamaica	Lithuania	2002
Japan	Madagascar	2004
Jordan	Malaysia	2003
Kenya	Mali	2002
Liberia	Mexico	2003
Lithuania	Morocco	2003
Malawi	Norway	2003
Malaysia	Pakistan	2002
Mali	Philippines	2003
Mexico	Republic of Moldova	2004
Morocco	Russian Federation	2002
Namibia	Senegal	2002
Netherlands	Spain	2003
Norway	Sri Lanka	2003
Pakistan	Sweden	2004

Membership in 2000	*Membership in 2001*	*31 December*
Philippines	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2004
Poland	Turkey	2002
Republic of Korea	Uganda	2003
Russian Federation	United Arab Emirates	2004
Senegal	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2002
Spain	United States of America	2002
Sri Lanka	Viet Nam	2002
Sweden		
Turkey		
Uganda		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		
United States of America		
Venezuela		
Viet Nam		
Zambia		

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

(19 members)

Members elected for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1999

Algeria
Bolivia
Chile
China
Colombia
Cuba
Ethiopia
France
Germany[h]
India
Lebanon
Pakistan
Romania
Russian Federation
Senegal
Sudan
Tunisia
Turkey
United States of America

Expert bodies

Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods[1]

23 members appointed by the Economic and Social Council, on the nomination of the Secretary-General

Argentina
Australia
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
China
Czech Republic
France
Germany
India
Italy
Japan
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Russian Federation
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting

(34 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2000	*Membership in 2001*[1]	*Term expires on 31 December*
Argentina	Argentina	2002
Benin	Brazil	2003
Brazil	China	2002
Bulgaria	Cyprus	2003
Cameroon	France	2002
China	Gabon	2002
Comoros	Germany	2002
Costa Rica	Greece	2002
Cyprus	Hungary	2003
France	Italy	2002
Gabon	Jordan	2003
Germany	Kazakhstan	2002
Greece	Malaysia	2003
Hungary	Malta	2002
India	Morocco	2002
Italy	Namibia	2002
Jamaica	Pakistan	2003
Jordan	Panama	2002
Kazakhstan	Peru	2002
Malta	Portugal	2002
Morocco	Russian Federation	2002
Namibia	Spain	2002
Pakistan	Sudan	2002
Panama	Swaziland	2002
Peru	Switzerland	2002
Portugal	Thailand	2002
Russian Federation	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2002
Sierra Leone		
Spain		
Sudan		
Swaziland		
Switzerland		
Thailand		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		

Committee for Development Policy

24 members appointed by the Economic and Social Council, on the nomination of the Secretary-General, for a three-year term

Membership in 2000

Mária Agusztinovics (Hungary)
Maria Julia Alsogary (Argentina)
Makhtar Diouf (Senegal)
Essam El-Hinnawi (Egypt)
Just Faaland (Norway)
Eugenio B. Figueroa (Chile)
Albert Fishlow (United States of America)
Gao Shangquan (China)
Leonid M. Grigoriev (Russian Federation)
Patrick Guillaumont (France)
Ryokichi Hirono (Japan)
Taher Kanaan (Jordan)
Louka T. Katseli (Greece)
Nguyuru H. I. Lipumba (United Republic of Tanzania)
Solita C. Monsod (Philippines)
P. Jayendra Nayak (India)
Mari Elka Pangestu (Indonesia)
Milivoje Panić (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Park Eul Yong (Republic of Korea)
Bishnodat Persaud (Guyana)
Akilagpa Sawyerr (Ghana)
Udo Ernst Simonis (Germany)
Ruben Tansini (Uruguay)
Miguel Urrutia (Colombia)

Membership in 2001

At its 7th plenary meeting, on 3 May 2000, the Council decided to postpone the the appointment of 24 experts to the Committee.

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

(18 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2000	*Term expires on 31 December*
Mahmoud Samir Ahmed (Egypt)	2002
Ivan Antanovich (Belarus)	2000
Clement Atangana (Cameroon)	2002
Virginia Bonoan-Dandan (Philippines)	2002
Dumitru Ceausu (Romania)	2000
Oscar Ceville (Panama)	2000
Abdessatar Grissa (Tunisia)	2000
Paul Hunt (New Zealand)	2002
María de los Angeles Jiménez Butragueño (Spain)	2000
Valeri I. Kouznetsov (Russian Federation)	2002
Jaime Marchan Romero (Ecuador)	2002
Ariranga Govindasamy Pillay (Mauritius)	2000
Kenneth Osborne Rattray (Jamaica)	2000
Eibe Riedel (Germany)	2002
Walid M. Sa'di (Jordan)	2000
Philippe Texier (France)	2000
Nutan Thapalia (Nepal)	2002
Javier Wimer Zambrano (Mexico)	2002

Membership in 2001	*Term expires on 31 December*
Mahmoud Samir Ahmed (Egypt)	2002
Clement Atangana (Cameroon)	2002
Rocío Barahona Riera (Costa Rica)	2004
Virginia Bonoan-Dandan (Philippines)	2002
Dumitru Ceausu (Romania)	2004
Abdessatar Grissa (Tunisia)	2004
Paul Hunt (New Zealand)	2002
Valeri I. Kouznetsov (Russian Federation)	2002
Giorgio Malinverni (Switzerland)	2004
Jaime Marchan Romero (Ecuador)	2002
Sergei Martynov (Belarus)	2004
Ariranga Govindasamy Pillay (Mauritius)	2004
Kenneth Osborne Rattray (Jamaica)	2004
Eibe Riedel (Germany)	2002
Waleed M. Sa'di (Jordan)	2004
Philippe Texier (France)	2004
Nutan Thapalia (Nepal)	2002
Javier Wimer Zambrano (Mexico)	2002

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development

(24 members)

Members elected for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1999

Adam Edow Adawa (Kenya)
Carlos Alberto Aguilar Molina (El Salvador)
Messaoud Boumaour (Algeria)
Hernán Bravo Trejos (Costa Rica)
Dmytro Victorovych Derogan (Ukraine)
Bernard Devin (France)
Malin Falkenmark (Sweden)
Siripong Hungspreug (Thailand)
Jon Ingimarsson (Iceland)
Ahmad Kahrobaian (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Owen Macdonald Kankhulungo (Malawi)
Badr Kasme (Syrian Arab Republic)
Christian M. Katsande (Zimbabwe)
Markku Juhani Mäkelä (Finland)
John Michael Matuszak (United States of America)
Wafik Meshref (Egypt)
Sergey M. Natalchuk (Russian Federation)
Ainun Nishat (Bangladesh)
Neculai Pavlovschi (Romania)
Carlos Augusto Saldivar (Paraguay)
Eddy Kofi Smith (Ghana)
Wilhelmus C. Turkenburg (Netherlands)
Raymond Marcio Wright (Jamaica)
Zhang Guocheng (China)

Related bodies

Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund

(36 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2000	*Membership in 2001*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Antigua and Barbuda	Armenia	2003
Azerbaijan	Australia[k]	2002
Bangladesh	Bolivia	2002
Bolivia	Canada	2001
Canada	China	2001
China	Colombia	2003
Comoros	Côte d'Ivoire	2002
Congo	Cuba[k]	2002
Côte d'Ivoire	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2003
Denmark	Denmark	2001
Finland	France[k]	2001
Greece	Gabon	2003
Guinea	Gambia	2003
Guyana	Germany[k]	2002
India	Guinea	2002
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Guyana	2001
Italy	India	2002
Japan	Indonesia	2003
Kazakhstan	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2002
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Italy	2002
Netherlands	Japan	2003
Pakistan	Lao People's Democratic Republic	2003
Paraguay	Madagascar	2003
Romania	Morocco	2003
Russian Federation	Netherlands	2001
South Africa	Norway	2003
Spain	Pakistan	2001
Sudan	Paraguay	2001
Sweden	Portugal	2003
Trinidad and Tobago	Romania	2002
Turkey	Russian Federation	2001
Ukraine	Sweden	2003
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Ukraine	2001
United States of America	United States of America	2002
Yemen	Yemen	2003
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	2001

Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(57 members)[1]

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bangladesh
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
Chile[m]
China
Colombia
Côte d'Ivoire[m]
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Denmark
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Holy See
Hungary
India
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Lebanon
Lesotho
Madagascar
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Netherlands
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Philippines
Poland
Republic of Korea[m]
Russian Federation
Somalia
South Africa
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/ United Nations Population Fund

(36 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2000	*Membership in 2001*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Belarus	Belarus	2001
Belgium	Belgium	2002
Botswana	Brazil	2002
Brazil	Bulgaria	2003
China	Canada[n]	2001
Cuba	China	2003
Czech Republic	Comoros	2003
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Cuba	2001
Egypt	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2003
Ethiopia	Denmark[n]	2002
France	Ecuador	2003
Germany	Egypt	2002
Ghana	Ethiopia	2001
Guatemala	Finland	2003
Honduras	France	2003
India	Gabon	2003
Indonesia	Germany	2003
Ireland	Guatemala	2001
Italy	Honduras	2002
Jamaica	India	2001
Japan	Indonesia	2002
Kyrgyzstan	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2003
Lebanon	Italy	2001
Netherlands	Japan	2002
New Zealand	Kyrgyzstan	2001
Norway	Mauritania	2003
Republic of Korea	Mozambique	2003
Russian Federation	Netherlands	2002
South Africa	New Zealand	2001
Sweden	Norway	2003
Switzerland	Philippines	2003
Togo	Russian Federation	2002
Ukraine	Togo	2002
United Republic of Tanzania	Ukraine	2001
United States of America	United States of America	2001
Viet Nam	Viet Nam	2002

Executive Board of the World Food Programme[o]

(36 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2000

Members elected by the Economic and Social Council	*Term expires on 31 December*
Congo	2001
Finland	2000
France	2002
Haiti	2001
Hungary	2002
Indonesia	2000
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2002
Japan	2002
Mexico	2002
Morocco	2001
Norway	2001
Pakistan	2000
Russian Federation	2000
Sierra Leone	2000
Swaziland	2002
Sweden	2001
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2000
Yemen	2001

Members elected by the FAO Council	*Term expires on 31 December*
Australia	2002
Bangladesh	2000
Burundi	2000
Canada	2001
China	2001
Cuba	2001
Egypt	2002
El Salvador	2000
Germany	2001
Lesotho	2001
Madagascar	2002
Netherlands	2000
Peru	2002
Romania	2002
Saudi Arabia	2000
Spain	2002
Sudan	2001
United States of America	2000

Membership in 2001[b]

Members elected by the Economic and Social Council	*Term expires on 31 December*
Congo	2001
France	2002
Haiti	2001
Hungary	2002
India	2003
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2002
Japan	2002
Mexico	2002
Morocco	2001
Norway	2001
Pakistan	2003
Russian Federation	2003
Sierra Leone	2003
Swaziland	2002
Sweden	2001
Yemen	2001

Members elected by the FAO Council	*Term expires on 31 December*
Australia	2002
Canada	2001
China	2001
Cuba	2001
Egypt	2002
Germany	2001
Lesotho	2001
Madagascar	2002
Peru	2002
Romania	2002
Spain	2002
Sudan	2001

International Narcotics Control Board

Members elected by the Economic and Social Council to serve on the Board as constituted under the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961

(13 members; five-year term)

Membership from 2 March 2000	*Term expires on 1 March*
Edward A. Babayan (Russian Federation)	2005
C. Chakrabarty (India)	2002
Nelia P. Cortés-Maramba (Philippines)	2002
Philip Onagwele Emafo (Nigeria)	2005
Jacques Franquet (France)	2002
Abdol-Hamid Ghodse (Islamic Republic of Iran)	2002
Nüzhet Kandemir (Turkey)	2005
Dil Jan Khan (Pakistan)	2002
Maria Elena Medina Mora (Mexico)	2005
Herbert S. Okun (United States of America)	2002
Alfredo Pemjean (Chile)	2005
Sergio Uribe Ramírez (Colombia)	2002
Zheng Jiwang (China)	2005

Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

(11 members; three-year term)

Membership as at 1 July 1999	*Term expires on 30 June*
Selma Acuner (Turkey)	2000
Esther María Ashton (Bolivia)	2001
Zakia Amara Bouaziz (Tunisia)	2000
Ana Maria Braga da Cruz (Portugal)	2002
Hanan El-Malki (Syrian Arab Republic)	2002
Jane Nambakire Mulemwa (Uganda)	2002
Norica Nicolai (Romania)	2000
Mamosebi Theresia Pholo (Lesotho)	2001
Glenda P. Simms (Jamaica)	2000
Amaryllis T. Torres (Philippines)	2000
Cecilia Valcárcel Alcázar (Spain)	2001

Membership as at 1 July 2000	*Term expires on 30 June*
Esther María Ashton (Bolivia)	2001
Ana Maria Braga da Cruz (Portugal)	2002
Hanan El-Malki (Syrian Arab Republic)	2002
Boutheina Gribaa (Tunisia)	2003
Tahmina Hussain (Bangladesh)	2003
Antigoni Karali-Dimitriadi (Greece)	2003
Jane Nambakire Mulemwa (Uganda)	2002
Norica Nicolai (Romania)	2003
Pauline Sukhai (Guyana)	2003
Mamosebi Theresia Pholo (Lesotho)	2001
Cecilia Valcárcel Alcázar (Spain)	2001

Committee for the United Nations Population Award[q]

10 members elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2001[r]

Burundi	Lesotho
Cape Verde	Netherlands
Kyrgyzstan	Republic of Moldova

Programme Coordination Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (UNAIDS)

(22 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2000	*Membership in 2001*[a]	*Term expires on 31 December*
Algeria	Bahamas	2003
Barbados	Brazil	2001
Brazil	China	2003
China	Finland	2002
Finland	France	2001
France	Gabon	2001
Gabon	Greece	2002
Greece	India	2001
India	Italy	2003
Italy	Japan	2003
Japan	Kyrgyzstan	2002
Kyrgyzstan	Mexico	2002
Luxembourg	Philippines	2001
Mexico	Portugal	2003
Philippines	Romania	2003
Poland	Russian Federation	2001
Russian Federation	Senegal	2002
Senegal	Tunisia	2003
South Africa	United Republic of Tanzania	2001
Sweden	United States of America	2001
United Republic of Tanzania	Zambia	2003
United States of America		

Notes

[a] At its 61st plenary meeting, on 14 November 2000, the General Assembly elected Malta for a two-year term beginning on 1 January 2001 to complete the term of Greece.

[b] The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from African States and two members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2001 (decision 2000/201 C).

[c] The Council postponed to a future session the election of two members from African States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2001 (decision 2000/201 C).

[d] At its 1st plenary meeting, on 27 January 2000, the Council elected Finland to replace Belgium for the period 29 January to 15 February 2000 (decision 2000/201A).

[e] The Council postponed to a future session the election of two members from African States, three members from Asian States and two members from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2001 (decision 2000/201 F).

[f] By decision 1993/316, the Council decided that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should not participate in the work of the Economic Commission for Europe as long as the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) did not participate in the work of the General Assembly. By its resolution 55/12 of 1 November 2000, the Assembly admitted the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to membership in the United Nations.

[g] The Council postponed to a future session the election of three members from African States, one member from Asian States, two members from Latin American and Caribbean States and one member from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2001 (decision 2000/201 C).

[h] At its 7th plenary meeting, on 3 May 2000, the Council elected Germany to replace Ireland for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2002 (decision 2000/201 C).

[i] Pursuant to Council resolution 1999/65 of 26 October 1999, the Committee will be reconfigured in 2001 into the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, with one Subcommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and a second Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

[j] The Council postponed to a future session the election of four members from African States, one member from Eastern European States and two members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2001 (decision 2000/201 C).

[k] At its 7th plenary meeting, on 3 May 2000, the Council elected France for a one-year term beginning on 1 January 2001 to complete the term of Spain; Germany for a two-year term beginning on 1 January 2001 to complete the term of Turkey; Australia for a two-year term beginning on 1 January 2001 to complete the term of Greece; and Cuba for a two-year term beginning on 1 January 2001 to complete the term of Trinidad and Tobago (decision 2000/201 C).

[l] Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 55/12 of 1 November 2000, the membership of the former Yugoslavia was terminated.

[m] Elected at the Council's 3rd plenary meeting, on 4 February 2000, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 54/143 of 17 December 1999 (decision 2000/201 B).

[n] At its 7th plenary meeting, on 3 May 2000, the Council elected Canada for a one-year term beginning on 1 January 2001 to complete the term of Switzerland; and Denmark for a two-year term beginning on 1 January 2001 to complete the term of Sweden (decision 2000/201 C).

[o] Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 50/8 of 1 November 1995, the Economic and Social Council and the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations elect 18 members each from among the States Members of the United Nations or the States members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, according to the pattern set out in that resolution. The members of the Executive Board were elected from five lists set out in the Basic Texts of the World Food Programme and reproduced in document E/2000/L.2/Add.12.

[p] The Council postponed to a future session the election of two members from list D, as set out in the Basic Texts of the World Food Programme, for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2001 (decision 2000/201 C).

[q] For the regulations governing the Award, see General Assembly resolution 36/201 of 17 December 1981 and Assembly decision 41/445 of 5 December 1986.

[r] The Council postponed to a future session the election of two members from Asian States and two members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2001 (decision 2000/201 C).

[s] The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from Western European and other States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2001 (decision 2000/201 F).

Annex III

Intergovernmental organizations designated by the Council under rule 79 of the rules of procedures[a] for participation in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of their activities

Organizations accorded permanent observer status by the General Assembly

African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (General Assembly resolution 36/4)

African Development Bank (General Assembly resolution 42/10)

Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (General Assembly resolution 43/6)

Andean Community (General Assembly resolution 52/6)

Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (General Assembly resolution 35/2)

Association of Caribbean States (General Assembly resolution 53/5)

Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization (General Assembly resolution 54/5)

Caribbean Community (General Assembly resolution 46/8)

Central American Integration System (General Assembly resolution 50/2)

Commonwealth of Independent States (General Assembly resolution 48/237)

Commonwealth Secretariat (General Assembly resolution 31/3)

Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries (General Assembly resolution 54/10)

Council of Europe (General Assembly resolution 44/6)

Customs Cooperation Council (General Assembly resolution 53/216)

Economic Cooperation Organization (General Assembly resolution 48/2)

European Community (General Assembly resolution 3208 (XXIX))

International Committee of the Red Cross (General Assembly resolution 45/6)

International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) (General Assembly resolution 51/1)

International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (General Assembly resolution 49/2)

International Organization of la Francophonie (General Assembly resolution 33/18)

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[a] The text of rule 79, entitled "Participation of other intergovernmental organizations" reads: "Representatives of intergovernmental organizations accorded permanent observer status by the General Assembly and of other intergovernmental organizations designated on an ad hoc or a continuing basis by the Council on the recommendation of the Bureau may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of the activities of the organizations".

International Organization for Migration (General Assembly resolution 47/4)

International Seabed Authority (General Assembly resolution 51/6)

International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (General Assembly resolution 51/204)

International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (General Assembly resolution 54/195)

Latin American Economic System (SELA) (General Assembly resolution 35/3)

Latin American Parliament (General Assembly resolution 48/4)

League of Arab States (General Assembly resolution 477 (V))

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (General Assembly resolution 53/6)

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (General Assembly resolution 48/5)

Organization of African Unity (General Assembly resolution 2011 (XX))

Organization of American States (General Assembly resolution 253 (III))

Organization of the Islamic Conference (General Assembly resolution 3369 (XXX))

Permanent Court of Arbitration (General Assembly resolution 48/3)

South Pacific Forum (General Assembly resolution 49/1)

Sovereign Military Order of Malta (General Assembly resolution 48/265)

Organizations designated by the Economic and Social Council

Participation on a continuing basis

African Regional Centre for Technology (Council decision 1980/151)

Asian and Pacific Development Centre (Council decision 2000/213)

Asian Productivity Organization (APO) (Council decision 1980/114)

Council of Arab Economic Unity (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Inter-American Development Bank (Council decision 2000/213)

International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (Council decision 1997/215)

International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries (ICPE) (Council decision 1980/114)

Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) (Council decision 1980/114)

Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture (Council decision 1986/156)

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (Council decision 1992/265)

Union of Economic and Social Councils of Africa (Council decision 1996/225)

World Tourism Organization (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Participation on an ad hoc basis

African Accounting Council (Council decision 1987/161)

African Cultural Institute (Council decision 1987/161)

Arab Security Studies and Training Centre (Council decision 1989/165)

Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior (Council decision 1987/161)

International Bauxite Association (Council decision 1987/161)

International Civil Defence Organization (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Council decision 239 (LXII))

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